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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

March 24, 1920

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SUNLIGHT, SNOW AND SLEIGHBELLS

—Photo by Jessop Studio

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IMPERIAL ORDER DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE



A Message to Men

EVERY now and then when some outstanding event, some concrete accomplishment comes to public attention, the men of our country are brought face to face with a realization of the unselfish devotion, the supreme accomplishment and the unerring instinct of method which the motherhood of Woman brings to the accomplishment of a noble and inspired purpose.

IT took the mothers and wives and sisters and daughters of this country to really teach us what "Winning the War" meant; that it was not a phrase, but a united movement to a definite end, accomplished through constant energy, at the price of unremitting and uncounted sacrifice.

THE end of the war brought the problems of peace; and to the solution of the greatest peace problem we have—the Canadianization of Canada—the heart of the mother has gone direct through the verbiage of debate to the crux and fountainhead of a problem.

THE fifty thousand women of Canada associated in the IMPERIAL ORDER DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE have undertaken as their Memorial to the men and women who died in the cause of Humanity, a tribute that will be living, lasting and constructive, instead of monuments to false pride wrought in bronze and marble. While we struggle with Bolshevism, Radicalism, Reactionism and the hundred and one other "isms" that threaten and confuse our social and political structure; our women, with their sure intuition have cut to the seat of the cause and touched the impulse of inspiration.

THEY propose to plant the seed of Canadian Patriotism in the hearts of the children of the foreign-born; and as their memorial to those those who died, to see that the children of these dead are given a birthright of Education, to the end that they may grow to understand, preserve and carry forward those ideals for which their fathers bled.

TO carry out their noble purpose, these fifty thousand women are raising, by their gifts and sacrifices and through this appeal for general assistance, an Endowment Fund, to start with an initial Half Million Dollars this year, for the following uses:

1. NATIONAL INCULCATION OF PATRIOTISM THROUGH THE CHILDREN OF THE NEW CANADIANS.

To place before the children—particularly the New Canadians—in every school:

- a.—A complete pictorial record of Canada's part in the war.
- b.—Moving picture and stereopticon views illustrating the history of our Empire.



c.—Small libraries for the children of the New Canadians, comprised of British historical stories, written in simple language for the child that they may share with us our traditions and ideals. These booklets are intended to be read by the children at their homes, to carry the message of National Patriotism and inculcate some of the ideals of British Citizenship.

2. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION FOR THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF OUR FALLEN HEROES.

To offer free University Education to every son and daughter of Canadian Soldiers or Sailors who fell or were disabled in the Great War.

3. POST-GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS TO OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

In addition to the foregoing, the I.O.D.E. will provide one Post-Graduate year's Scholarship in Oxford or Cambridge University to one student

from each Province each year. Competition for this Scholarship will be open to all University Graduates.

TO secure their proportion of the National Endowment Fund, the Daughters of the Empire in Manitoba will carry on a province-wide canvass during the fourth week in March, Tuesday and Wednesday being set apart for the canvass by each Chapter. With all their effort and energy, these few women cannot possibly see every citizen during those days. They cannot even attempt a thorough canvass. This appeal is written on their behalf by the Men's Advisory Committee, whose help they have enlisted. It is directed to every Canadian in the Prairie West. Today is the day. Fifty-Thousand Dollars is the objective of the Women in Manitoba. It can be secured only through the generous and unstinted gifts of the Men. No nobler cause has ever



been put before a Canadian Citizen.

OBEY the impulse now. Do not wait to be called upon, or reminded. Cut out the subscription form below, now, while your mind is on it. Sign it and slip it into an envelope with a bill or a cheque attached and mail it at once to its destination. Your gift will be duly acknowledged, gratefully received and properly accredited to the district organization of the Order in which you live.



Readers of this message in Saskatchewan and Alberta are likewise appealed to for help. Subscriptions from these provinces will be remitted in total to their respective I.O.D.E. organizations for the National War Memorial Fund.

Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire

National War Memorial

Manitoba Chapter

MRS. COLIN H. CAMPBELL, President and Chairman, Campaign Committee.

MRS. A. WILSON-SMITH, Secretary.

MRS. J. M. LINWOOD, Honorary Treasurer.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, Depository. ROYAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

Saskatchewan: Headquarters, Provincial Chapter, I. O. D. E., Regina.
Northern Alberta: Headquarters, Municipal Chapter, I. O. D. E., Edmonton.
Southern Alberta: Headquarters, Municipal Chapter, I. O. D. E., Calgary.

To the IMPERIAL ORDER DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE
Manitoba Provincial Headquarters, 304 Scott Block, Winnipeg.

I herewith subscribe and enclose my contribution

of \$.....to the

I.O.D.E. NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL FUND
Endowment, 1920 (\$500,000.00)

Name

Address

I.O.D.E. Chapter (if any) to be accredited.....

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. Special request is made that renewal subscriptions should be sent in promptly after receiving notice that the subscription has expired. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed. The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank, or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN,
Editor and Manager.



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Associate Editors: E. D. Colquhoun, John W. Ward, P. M. Abel, and Mary P. McCallum.

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ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display.....50c. per agate line
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Classified.....8c. per word per issue

No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Parliamentary News

Session does not Promise to be of great moment—Press Resents Exclusion—
By Our Ottawa Correspondent

OTTAWA, March 19.—With the debate on the address out of the way parliament turned to other things this week; but as a matter of fact the Commons has not done much of real importance while the Senate, already weary of its efforts, has adjourned until after the Easter recess. A considerable variety of topics was discussed in the House, standing committees organized for the session and intimation given of the intention to name one or two special committees to deal with the ever-present returned soldiers' problem and other questions. It was in many ways a preparatory week, with the real work still to come. But unless something unexpected develops the session does not promise to be one of very great moment. The new Dominion franchise bill, the only legislation of importance so far introduced, does not promise to be particularly contentious, although it contains some features to which exception will be taken by the opposition. There will be no naval bill to stir up old fires and controversial legislation will be avoided by the government in so far as possible. The more optimistic members are inclined to the view that prorogation may take place by the middle of May, or by June 1 at the latest.

Must Face Re-organization

Reports from Sir Robert Borden as to the state of his health continue to be encouraging and it is intimated that he will likely be back in the capital a few weeks before the House rises. The country and the government must face one of three contingencies; the definite retirement from public life of the prime minister; re-organization of the cabinet; or, a continuance of the present policy of drift. With the session safely over and the summer days coming on it is not unlikely that the third course will be the one that will prevail.

Present indications are that the most interesting debate to be expected will occur when Sir Henry Drayton makes his maiden budget speech, and that will not be until after the Easter vacation. The main estimates which must be produced before the budget is brought down will be tabled on Monday. It is understood that delay has been due to the fact that the work of reclassifying

the civil service has not yet been completed. The new classification is supposed to come into effect on April 1, and its salary provisions, it has been promised, will date back for a year. This will cost an additional five million dollars.

Until classification was about completed and the minister of finance had estimates from the various departments it was impossible for him to make up his vote for civil government. In the house, yesterday, the new classification was again warmly attacked by A. E. Frigg, of Ottawa, and other members. Hon. N. W. Rowell, on behalf of the government, predicted that when all difficulties are smoothed everybody concerned will be satisfied.

Meet With Closed Doors

Parliament this week was responsible for one action which many people, and more particularly the representatives of Canadian newspapers and other publications will doubtless regard as very undemocratic and inadvisable. At a sitting held behind closed doors a recommendation made by Speaker Rhodes denying access to the general headquarters of the Unionist and Liberal parties to everybody but members of the House of Commons, including members of the press was approved. Government headquarters since confederation has always been designated as Room 16. In the new parliament building it is a long room to the left of the Commons chamber and immediately back of the seats occupied by government supporters. Liberal headquarters lies to the right of the chamber, back of the seats occupied by supporters of Hon. Mackenzie King.

Any move in the direction of creating sanctuaries to which ministers and members of parliament may flee from the selfish lobbyists who haunt the buildings with the secret purpose of influencing legislation before the house is doubtless to be commended; but denial to the press of access to ministers and members is open to serious objection. It means the withdrawal of a privilege which has never previously been questioned, and which is accorded to the members of the fourth estate at Westminster and Washington. The desirability of members of the press gallery

Continued on Page 58



Exterior of the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, where the Ontario Farmers' Parliament is meeting, the first of its kind in Canada.

WATCH-REPAIRING

Mail your Watch to us NOW.
We will repair it so you may have the use of it when the Spring rush commences.

"WE HURRY"

THOMPSON "The Jeweler" Minnedosa Man.

EGGS AND DAIRY BUTTER WANTED

Canadian Packing Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Man. Govt. Produce Licence No. 14
Successors to Matthews-Blackwell Ltd.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

THE BOYCOTT

Below is a list of commercial advertisers in the March 17 issue of The Guide, whose names were not included in the listing given on page 2 of that issue, as per foot-note in reading matter accompanying this list:

Acme Magneto and Electrical Co. Ltd. Larned, Carter and Co.
Bible Study Club S. Peach and Sons
H. Cater Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada
Cockshutt Plow Co. Ltd. Sterling Engine Works Ltd.
Graham Sanson and Co. A. P. Stevenson and Sons
Hamilton, Cotton and Co. Ltd. R. Smith and Co.
Robt. H. Hassler Ltd.

SEED WHEAT SPECIAL OFFER SEED WHEAT

Marquis and Kitchener grown by men of international reputation as producers of high-class seed grain.

LANG'S MARQUIS

Second Generation Registered—
Grown by W. D. Lang, Indian Head. This whole lot is unsurpassed as to sample, unexcelled in breeding. Under the new regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, any grower can register his crop from this seed and sell as registered seed.

Bagged in Two-bushel Sacks.

FIELDS' KITCHENER

Grown by J. E. Fields, Regina, who won the world's championship at Kansas City in 1919, from seed obtained from Seager Wheeler. A choice lot, purity guaranteed.

Bagged in 90-pound Sacks.

PRICES ON ABOVE LOTS

All prices f.o.b. Indian Head, Sask.;
sacks included

One sack, \$8.00

Six or more sacks, \$7.50 per sack

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

In ordering state whether you want wheat shipped by freight or express. Give station you want grain shipped to, and whether or not there is an agent at the station.

Send Your Order with Cash to

The Grain Growers' Guide
WINNIPEG :: :: MANITOBA

THE BOYCOTT

The Advertising Department's Service to The Guide Readers

When you buy any advertised goods you pay for the cost of advertising. You pay for it when you buy the goods, not necessarily nor usually in higher price, but the cost is there just the same.

There are 75,000 Guide readers who know The Guide as the "farmer-owned" paper. There are 35,000 of you who own stock in it. It's yours.

Certain manufacturers won't advertise in YOUR PAPER because it doesn't side with them against you. They are trying to make The Guide betray its readers. At the same time they want your business. These are the boycotters. They want to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds.

How You Can Help

Buy from The Guide advertisers wherever possible. If you don't see it advertised in The Guide, ask the local merchant or dealer WHY. If you don't see it advertised in any paper, ask us. We'll tell you, gladly and without cost, where to get it.

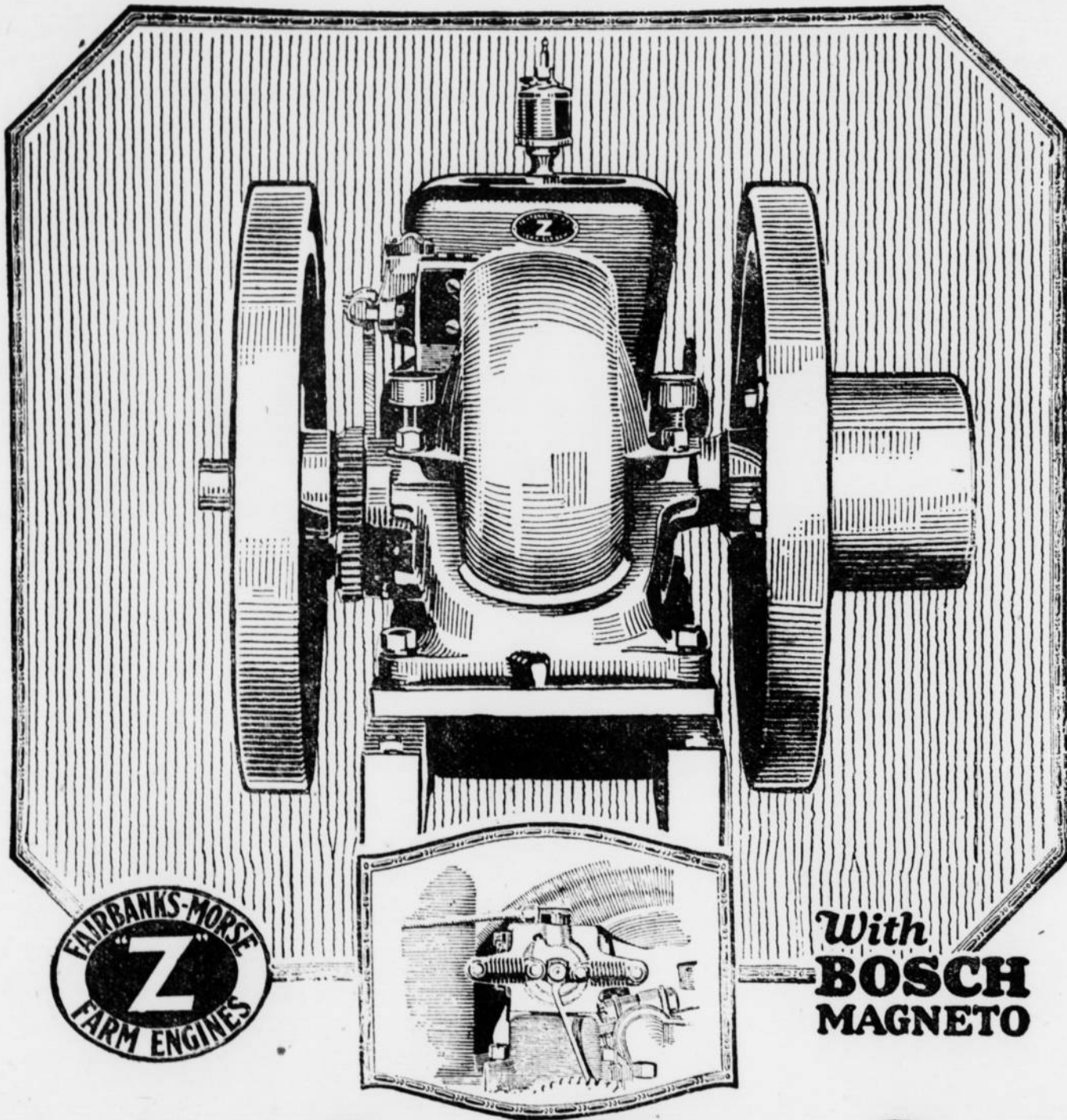
If you see it advertised in any other farm paper, and not in The Guide—there's a reason. Don't blame the other papers for they must have advertising too. Ask the advertiser or his local representative why he discriminates against YOUR paper.

If you have trouble with a Guide advertiser let us know. It may not be his fault, but we'll find out. It's our business to see that you get satisfaction.

It's Your Fight The Guide Wages—Are You With Us?

NOTE.—To aid The Guide readers to assist us in crushing the boycott, we have prepared a complete and up-to-date list of The Guide advertisers. This will be mailed to any person upon request.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



This is a Real Farm Engine

JUST think of the famous "Z" Engine with a Bosch high-tension, oscillating magneto—which delivers a steady succession of hot, intensive sparks. ¶ Every farmer in Canada should at once call on the nearest "Z" Engine dealer and see the result of this recent epoch-making combination—FAIRBANKS-MORSE "Z" ENGINE WITH BOSCH MAGNETO. ¶ Mechanical perfection, plus power—and right price—to date sold the "Z" Engine to over 250,000 farmers. ¶ This quality and quantity production enabled us to contract for a large proportion of the extensive Bosch facilities for making this one possible "Z" betterment, which establishes a new farm engine standard. ¶ And all Bosch Service Stations throughout Canada will assist our dealers in delivering maximum engine service.

The Canadian

MADE IN TORONTO, CANADA, BY

Fairbanks-Morse

HALIFAX ST. JOHN QUEBEC MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO
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Co., Limited.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday March 24, 1920

To Purify Politics

Several newspapers, in the East as well as in the West, have noted the publication in The Guide recently of the detailed statement showing how the money subscribed by the supporters of the New National Policy in the constituency of Assiniboia was made use of in the by-election last October, as the result of which their candidate, O. R. Gould, is now a member of Parliament. There is no recent fact in Canadian political history which better deserves nation-wide publicity. No newspaper which desires to help effectively towards the purification of Canadian politics can do better than devote some space conspicuously to that outstanding fact in connection with the Assiniboia by-election, and to the significance and the force of that fact.

The Assiniboia by-election was the first electoral contest in Western Canada in which the supporters of the New National Policy, organized for political action, without distinction of class, or occupation, placed in the field a standard-bearer for the principles of that policy. In organizing to work for his election to the national legislature at Ottawa, they put into operation a fundamental principle of that policy, namely, publicity of election campaign funds. They put up, out of their own pockets, every dollar of the fund required to meet the necessary expenses of the election contest; and their constituency committee, after the battle was fought and won, published the statement, duly audited, showing the use to which every dollar had been put.

The old political parties in the Dominion Parliament maintained a conspiracy of silence with regard to the sources of their political campaign funds. The people were kept in the dark, likewise, as to how those funds were used. The small group of interlocking interests that harvested the benefits of tariff protectionism, were very willing to provide the campaign funds. Railway corporations, too, found that lavish contributions to those funds were a highly profitable form of investment. Both parties were subsidized from the same sources, in differing measure, at different times. Both knew it; and both kept silent about it.

Part of the money thus contributed was used to defray election expenses. On occasion much of it was used corruptly. Nor have there been lacking in Canadian political history instances of politicians who were the bagmen in the gathering of those funds and who eventually became remarkably wealthy, though before their entry into politics they had been far from conspicuously prosperous.

It was degrading to the Government in Canada that there were men associated with the party leaders who made a business of being the party-fund bagmen. The party leaders lacked the moral courage to turn the light of publicity on the party-fund business. The way to put an end to that shameful business is the way exemplified by the supporters of the New National Policy in the Assiniboia by-election. Publicity of election funds, as demanded by the New National Policy, helps greatly towards the purification of politics.

The Bludgeon Fails

Almost with one accord the press of Canada, high protectionist, moderate protectionist, revenue tariff, and free trade, have condemned without reservation the iniquitous scheme to muzzle the press of Canada through the control of advertising. Not a single journal of standing has come to the

support of G. M. Murray and the Divine Right protectionists in their attempt to bludgeon the press into servility. The press realizes that this is an attack upon the freedom of the press, one of the greatest boons of present-day civilization. The press also realizes that its only hope of existence is in rendering service to its readers. The advertising bludgeon has failed to accomplish its purpose. True, it has withdrawn considerable advertising from The Grain Growers' Guide and some other journals that have dared to question the merits of a high protective tariff. But all such journals will command a greater respect among their readers and among the public at large than if they had bowed the servile knee to a handful of manufacturers and altered their policies in order to secure advertising contracts.

The Grain Growers' Guide has received overwhelming evidence from its readers that they will stand behind it in its fight for freedom. Hundreds of resolutions and letters have been received from our readers declaring they will do their purchasing from those who advertise in The Guide. This policy and support from Guide readers will defeat the very purposes of the boycotters. It will make The Guide strong and free to advocate the opinions of the organized farmers. The boycotters, on the other hand, will lose a large volume of business and will shortly learn that they were mistaken when they thought they were divinely appointed to mould public opinion throughout Canada.

Had the boycotters been successful their next move would undoubtedly have been to control the preachers in their pulpits and the teachers in their schools. It was a beautiful theory, very much the same that Kaiser William mapped out when he entered the war, but will come to the same inglorious end as that which befell Kaiser William and Napoleon Bonaparte. Canada has no place for Kaisers, either of the manufacturing or the advertising variety. If Guide readers maintain the policy and buy from Guide advertisers, Mr. Murray and his bunch of tariff barons will get little but cold comfort out of their magnificent scheme. Their day of reckoning is not far away.

Provincial Political Platforms

For some months provincial political action on the part of organized farmers has been a subject of much discussion. It was threshed out pretty thoroughly at the conventions and the air pretty well cleared. There is a great variety of opinions as to the best mode of procedure, even among the supporters of the New National Policy. Yet the process by which the New National Policy and the "cross bench," or Farmers' Party came into existence offers the example of wisdom and success.

The organized farmers have not gone into federal politics for the mere honor of securing seats in the House of Commons for a few of their number. Neither are they seeking to capture the government of Canada for the purpose of demonstrating their political power.

The organized farmers are in the federal political field to drive out the forces of "special privilege" and to see that the laws of Canada are enacted in the interests of all the people instead of classes.

At the next general election the supporters of the New National Policy will be a strong party, and will have a powerful influence upon national legislation.

In arriving at their present position in the federal political field the organized farmers made every move slowly and carefully, and consequently are in a very strong position today.

Their progress was clear cut in the following manner:

1. The conventions annually asked for certain reforms requiring federal legislation.

2. The Council of Agriculture placed the demands of the organized farmers before both Liberal and Conservative Governments at Ottawa—with but little success.

3. In December, 1916, the Council of Agriculture codified the demands of the organized farmers and published them as the Farmers' Platform, which has been revised on two subsequent occasions. The platform and its revisions has been endorsed by the annual conventions.

4. The New National Policy, or the Farmers' Platform, was first adopted as a declaration of principle for educational purposes. It was only when it was ignored at Ottawa that the organized farmers cleared the decks for political action, nearly two years ago.

The same plan is the logical course to pursue in provincial political affairs, and has been adopted in Saskatchewan. A provincial political platform, drafted and published by the organized farmers in each province would serve as a desirable guide for educational work. It would have a profound influence upon public opinion and would consequently affect legislation. If the legislatures ignore the principles enunciated in the platform then the organized farmers are in a position to change the personnel of the legislatures and also of the government.

The movement towards the formulation of provincial political platforms is bound to spread over Canada. While there are not absolutely identical provincial interests, there is much in common throughout the provinces of Canada, and it would be of great advantage if provincial platforms were made uniform on questions of common interest. The people of the provinces, of all occupations, will welcome and support wise provincial platforms as they have supported the New National Policy.

The Paper Situation

The paper situation in Canada is becoming a positive menace to the development of the publishing business. In this country, with its endless supply of pulp and enormous output of paper it is absolutely impossible for all Canadian publishers to buy their requirements. More than four-fifths of the Canadian production of news print paper is exported, yet Canadian publishers are not allowed enough by the mills for their own requirements. Paper controllers and government regulations seem unable to cope with the situation. The paper manufacturers are amassing profits absolutely fabulous in extent.

There is a protective tariff on paper, running from 25 per cent. to as high as 42½ per cent. Certainly this duty should be entirely abolished, as there is no need of protection for an industry that has reached the magnitude of the paper industry in Canada. It is very doubtful wisdom to attempt to hold the price of paper in Canada below that which the law of supply and demand in the world market would justify. But it is certainly unjust that Canadian publishers should be shut out of the world market by a high protective tariff, and then be refused their requirements by the manufacturers of paper in Canada.

Speculation or Production?

It is generally agreed that the financial salvation of Canada and the successful carrying of her huge war debt, depends primarily upon the expansion of the agricultural industry and the increased production of agricultural wealth. It is not sufficient that those already on the land should stay there, but if this country is to prosper large areas of vacant land must be brought under cultivation. It is only thus that the Canadian National Railways can be enabled to secure sufficient traffic to make them profitable; it is only thus that Canadian manufacturers, merchants, and business men generally, can enlarge their undertakings and that the working people of this country can be profitably employed.

Reports from Great Britain indicate that as soon as shipping accommodation is available there will be a large volume of immigration to this country, and it is highly desirable that as large a proportion as possible of the new arrivals shall join the army of food producers upon the now vacant lands of the West. But under present conditions, those who anticipate a rapid settlement of the vacant agricultural areas of this country are doomed to disappointment. The would-be farmers are coming; but the speculators are here ahead of them. Before the vacant lands can be brought under cultivation the speculators will have to be bought out at a heavy price by the producers.

The immigrant, whether he be from Great Britain, the United States, or any other country, is looked upon as the legitimate prey of the land speculator. When things are booming the land speculator makes more money in a month, without producing one ounce of wealth, than a dozen farmers can make by growing grain and raising cattle in a year.

To do away with land speculation, then, is the first thing necessary to enable people to get on the land. It is to curb land speculation, as well as to provide national revenues, that the Farmers' Platform proposes the tax-

ation of unimproved land values. A good stiff tax on land values would make the holding of land for speculation unprofitable. It would bring land on to the market at lower prices and so make it easier for those who require land for use to obtain it.

Protection Checks Trade

There is no economic fact more outstanding in the world today than that the after-war developments in all countries have placed protectionists on the defensive. There are more national boundaries on the map of Europe than there were before the war; and every day that passes is making it plainer that if they are to be hedged by high and bristling tariff walls the work of reconstruction will be slower and more difficult.

On this continent, too, the fundamental fact that trade restrictions in the shape of tariffs and other artificial limitations are obstructions to the general welfare is forcing itself more and more on public attention.

People who want to sell must be prepared to buy. This is the whole principle and essence of trade, domestic or international. Some of the recent utterances of certain financiers and politicians in this country in regard to the exchange situation are not in conformity with this truth. But it is none the less true for that.

The situation in the United States is specially enlightening in this connection. Before the war the United States was heavily the debtor of the rest of the world. Payments of interest on United States securities held abroad had to be made annually, amounting to many millions. These payments and the ocean freight charges which United States importers had to pay (the world's shipping being practically all owned outside the United States) and the expenditures abroad of travellers and sightseers made up a total which about balanced the excess of exports over imports. Since the beginning of the war United States securities, formerly held

abroad, have in huge amounts become the property of Americans. The United States has exported vast quantities of goods at high prices, has constructed a merchant marine, and has loaned nearly ten billions of dollars to European countries. The problem of the United States now is to facilitate trade, which is in danger of stagnation.

The whole situation was clearly set forth by President Wilson in his Thanksgiving Day message last fall, in words which are claiming more and more attention in the United States as time goes on:

Anything which would tend to prevent foreign countries from settling for our exports by shipments of goods into this country could only have the effect of preventing them from paying for our exports by shipments of goods into this country, and therefore of preventing the exports from being made. Any measures taken to prevent imports will inevitably curtail exports, force curtailment of production, load the banking machinery of the country with credits to carry unsold products, and produce industrial stagnation and unemployment.

Nothing could be more hollow and false than the assertions made about protection in the United States in the propaganda for the maintenance of high tariff protection in this country started a couple of years ago by the Canadian Reconstruction Association. As a plain matter of fact, the people of the United States are getting an object lesson in practical economics which is highly enlightening in regard to the true meaning of protection.

The Cockshutt Plow Co. has informed The Guide that W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., is not connected in any way with the management of that company and does not speak for the company nor its management when discussing political matters and particularly the tariff. The Guide is glad to publish the information as many people have blamed this company for Mr. Cockshutt's foolish remarks on the tariff. It is a hard load for any company to carry and no one can blame them for disclaiming the responsibility.



An Interrupted Courtship

Relations between the Banks and the Manitoba Rural Credits Societies are still suspended, the announcement of the Provincial Treasurer that a settlement had been arrived at being denied by the Banks.



The Round-up Season in the West.

Nation Builders in the West

By A. S. Handicap

(Who wrote "Backsetting the Farmer" and "The Tariff, and How it Works")

Article VII.—Adulterating Democracy

DEMOCRACY is built upon the universal recognition of the inalienable rights of man. Among these rights are protection of life, family, property, opportunity to make a living, happiness, reputation, liberty to develop and an equal voice or vote in public affairs.

To have a voice in the management of the government which is charged with the protection of everyone's life and liberty and the administration of everyone's interest in common property is an inalienable right, if anything can be.

Let it be clearly understood that the principle of self government has a two-fold application—in its relation to the individual and in its relation to the community—that in its relation to the individual it implies that his freedom shall be limited only by the equal freedom of everyone else; that in its relation to the community it implies that every ordinary person of maturity shall have an equal voice with every other in affecting the majority for determining the current management of affairs that are common to all.

Protection to reputation is one of the most important of these rights, both as to the individual and his family. To deprive a man of his franchise is to put him in a class with convicted felons and to compel him and his family to suffer the loss of that reputation which all the powers of the state should be exercised to protect.

Good name in man and women, dear my lord,
Is the immediate jewel of their souls;
Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
But he that filches from me my good name
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor, indeed.

To whom shall the loyal disfranchised one and his injured family appeal when the law that should protect them is the offender that blasts their good name? And how shall an appeal be made when the offender by another arbitrary use of power absolutely wrong in principle make it an indictable offense for anyone to offer even admittedly true adverse criticism of its "public acts"? How shall the right to happiness and liberty to develop be guaranteed to them under such circumstances?

In Regard to Compulsion

It has been laid down as a principle that compulsion is bad. (1) when the object aimed at is bad; (2) when the object aimed at is good, but the compulsion employed is not calculated to obtain it; (3) when the object aimed at is good and the compulsion is calculated to obtain, but at too great expense.

The result arrived at by the War Time Elections Act was the limiting of the rights of thousands of naturalized citizens—the denying to each of them of an equal voice in the management of public affairs common to all. Inasmuch as such result was a violation of

the fundamental laws of free government the act is bad in principle. The fact that only an arbitrary time line divided the condemned from the favored, as though loyalty could be measured by the clock—the fact that the keeping of the sovereign authority of the country as a sanctuary of liberty is the strongest known force to attract allegiance—the fact that the thousands disfranchised, if left their rights, could only have marked their ballots as thousands of native-born did, and that such marking for a choice of loyal candidates could not be a menace to good government—the fact that the citizens of Canada as a whole could be depended on to protect the national interest and honor at the polls without the assistance of stultifying and dishonorable legislation that punished the many for the possible sins of a few—the fact that the few, however traitorously inclined, could not possibly have done any harm by their votes—the fact that even from the standpoint of expediency the act accomplished nothing of benefit, but tended, through its injustice, to stir up resentment that otherwise would not have been created—the fact that not trusting men is often the decisive factor in making them unfaithful and unworthy of trust—the fact that what was taken away from the naturalized foreign-born—the right to vote—was something they could not possibly harm the nation with, while what was given them by the same act—exemption from the fulfillment of their obligations and duties as citizens—gave them an advantage they did not deserve, and weakened the nation to the extent of the total sum represented by those duties and obligations—the fact that Mennonites and Dukhobours, who were aliens, but not enemies, were also disfranchised, and that we still received further colonies of them as colonies under favorable terms, with the war still going on—the fact that about a quarter of a million of Ukrainians were among the disfranchised in Canada at a time when, according to reports, Austrian and German forces carried fire and sword through Galicia and hanged some 40,000 of the unfortunate people because, on account of their sympathy with the Allies, they were considered traitors to the Central Powers—the fact that the disfranchised were taxpayers—together with the fact that those disfranchised held our sacred promise that they should have "all their political rights"—go to show that the act was not only wrong in principle, but was useless as an agency for any good purpose. Moreover it was fraught with lusty germs of autocracy, despotism and oppression that, developed, are bound to produce a serious epidemic of national disorder. Compulsory deprivation of the right to vote is bad in its effects, the compulsion is unwarranted and inconclusive while the loss to per-

sonal liberty is too great a price to pay for anything of indifferent national value. We cannot best advance democracy by violating it.

Was The Right Granted Too Soon

If we erred in granting the right to vote to the foreign-born settlers too easily or too soon, let us remember what Burke said in speaking of a similar leniency shown by the British in dealing with the American colonies: "Our ancient indulgence has been said to be pursued to a fault. It may be so; but we know, if feeling is evidence, that our fault was more tolerable than our attempt to mend it, and our sin far more salutary than our penitence."

But someone says, "the act was necessary to help to win the war." Let us look at this defence, or rather excuse, for doing something intrinsically wrong on the ground of necessity.

Germany signed an agreement to respect the neutrality of Belgium. Canada signed an agreement to give naturalized citizens "all political and other rights." In 1914 Germany refused to be bound by a mere "scrap of paper," and invaded Belgium. In 1917 Canada refused to be bound by a mere "scrap of paper," and invaded the rights of large communities of her own citizens.

On the momentous 4th of August, 1914, the Imperial Chancellor of Germany uttered these words in the Reichstag: "Gentlemen, we are in a state of necessity, and necessity knows no law. Our troops have occupied Luxemburg, and perhaps are now on Belgian soil. . . . The wrong—I speak openly—that we are committing we will endeavour to make good as soon as our military goal has been reached. Anybody who is threatened as we are threatened, and is fighting for his highest possessions, can have only one thought—how he is to hack his way through."

There we have the Prussian policy revealed, naked and unashamed—there is in it no such thing as law, obligation, morality and conscience. Was Germany's wrong-doing excused on the ground of necessity? Should Canada's wrong-doing be excused on the ground that it was necessary to break her solemn national obligations in order to get more strength to punish Germany for doing the same thing? What is the Canadian policy in regard to law, obligation, morality and conscience? Germany acknowledged the wrong and promised to make it good as soon as the military goal had been reached. Canada, even after reaching the goal of victory, has not as yet shewn a very eager desire to make such restitution as is within her power.

Yet much remains
To conquer still, peace hath her
victories
No less renowned than war; new foes
arise
Threatening to bend our souls with
secular chains.

Help us to save free conscience from the law
Of hireling wolves, whose gospel is their maw.

Looked at Practically

Now let us view this "necessity" claim from the practical standpoint.

By 1917 a heavy percentage of the British, American and native-born of the fighting class in the West had volunteered and gone to the front at \$1.10 per day.

The result was that many farms and important industries were undermanned, prices and wages went abnormally high, restriction threatened production, and the big interests in control of the supply of the necessities of life took advantage of the situation to billet on every home in the country their excess profit friend, known as the high cost of living.

It was asserted at this time that the sons of the foreign-born had not offered themselves for active service in such numbers as their population warranted. Some claimed this was because they were disloyal. Others said it was because they preferred to stay at home and reap the rich rewards of high prices and wages growing out of, but not caused solely by the war. Few took the trouble to enquire if the naturalized foreign-born had not offered themselves in even greater numbers than their condition and our lack of training justified. In other words, we judged them by the British standard of patriotism—the highest in the world—a standard attained after hundreds of years of heredity, education and experience in self government—a standard that many native-born, with all their advantages, could not, or at least did not, measure up to.

How many of the judges of the foreign-born took into consideration that the fathers of, and in some instances the foreign-born themselves, were serfs a little more than 50 years ago, and that the effect of slavery is as a subtle poison, which affects the mentality of the oppressed, that much of what appeared strange or even repugnant to us in the foreign-born undoubtedly had its source in the moral atmosphere created by centuries of slavery?

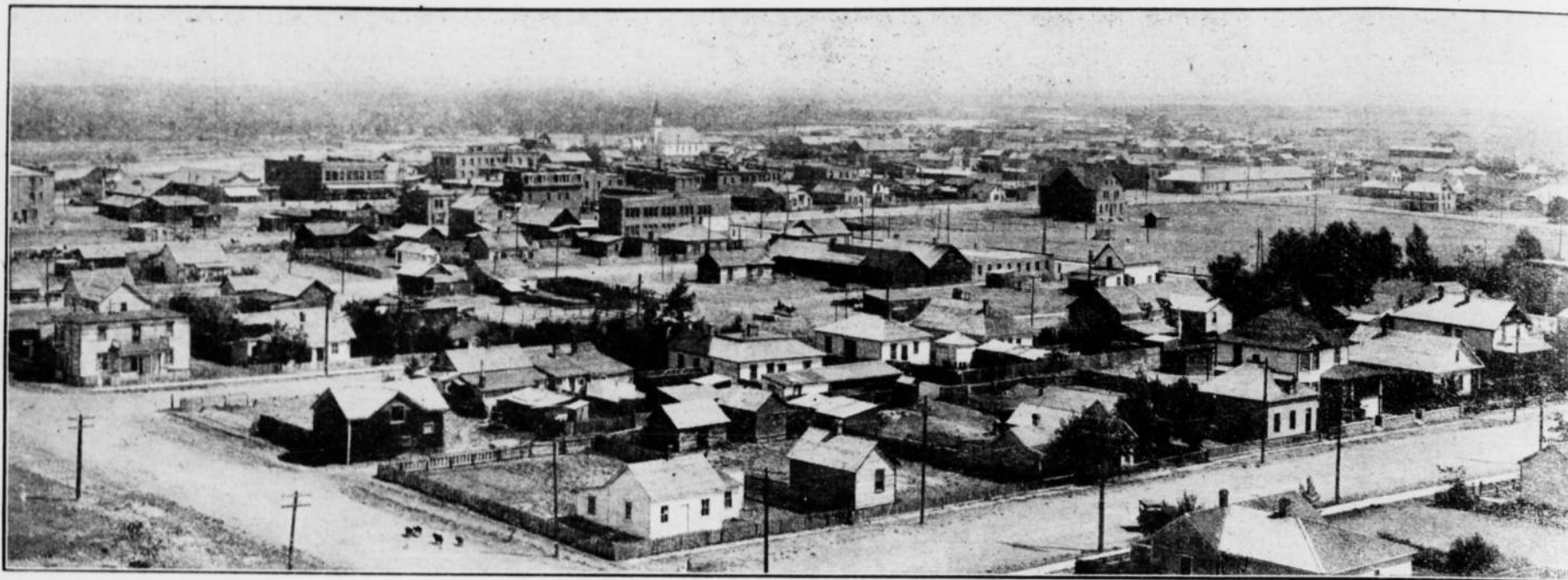
The Case of the Profiteer

Brought before an impartial tribunal, and judged by the same standard, how would the vampire profiteer, sapping the life of the nation, compare as a patriot with the simple-minded foreign-born settler producing on his homestead?

When some, whose heads perhaps were wrongly fashioned,
Quite honest in their way, if slightly daft,
Declaim in soap-box eloquence impassioned
Or black-on-white of print, against the graft
Of selfish profiteers, out of all reason,
We pop them into jail, for that is treason.

But when a sober, plodding business body,
Whose only thought is gain, con-
trives to sell

Continued on page 12



View of McLeod, Alberta.

THIS is the detailed story of how proportional representation was used at the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, in Calgary, last January, for the election of two members of the executive to fill the places which fell vacant in the regular way. The Hare System of single transferable vote was used. At the outset, two essential points, which should be kept in mind, are to be noted:

2. That each delegate had the privilege of ordering his vote to be transferred to another choice, if the first one made by him did not require the vote and in that way he had an opportunity to express his opinion throughout the counting of the ballots.

The names of the candidates were printed upon the ballot paper in alphabetical order, and as instructions to the delegates in the marking of their ballot papers, the following suggestions were made:

Delegates will vote by placing the figure 1 opposite their first choice; the figure 2 opposite their second choice; the figure 3 opposite their third choice and continue numbering their choices until all figures 1 to 10 have been used.

Do not vote with an "X" as this will mean a spoiled ballot.

Be sure and use figures only.

After the voting was completed the seven scrutineers collected the ballots and retired from the convention hall to a small committee room where they counted the votes and prepared their report on the result of the election. In the meantime the convention went on with its business, and as far as the delegates were concerned, there was no further disturbance for voting purposes, the balance of the work being in the hands of the election committee.

The number of votes was found to be 1,253, and then it was necessary to divide the votes into piles of first choice votes, so that the first choice of the convention could be ascertained.

This count showed that the delegates had expressed their choice of candidates by placing the figure 1 opposite the respective names as follows:

Anderson	1
Greenfield	817
Harris	67
Muir	146
Root	39
Sears	91
Sheppard	54
Smith	37
Spoiled ballot	1

Total vote cast1.253

The fact that there was only one spoiled ballot shows clearly that the method of voting with numbers instead of with the old style "X" is not hard to carry out, and, in fact, this election compares very favorably with that of one year ago, when the plural system of voting was in effect.

Having ascertained the number of votes cast, the committee next proceeded to fix the quota of votes necessary to select a candidate, and to do this the number of votes cast was divided by three and one added to the result, as follows:

$$1,253 \div 3 = 417\frac{2}{3} + 1 = 418$$

and this figure becomes the quota for the election.

The reason for this is plain. There must be a minority of some kind, the size depending on the number of candidates to be elected, and if two candidates in this election receive 418 votes each they would have, between them, 936 votes, while the runner up in the election could not get more than the balance left, which in this case would be 417, and, therefore, one less than the number of votes required to elect a candidate.

It was found that Mr. Greenfield was the first choice candidate of 817 delegates, and he was declared elected as a member of the executive. No other candidate had a sufficient number of votes to elect and it was, therefore, necessary to distribute Greenfield's surplus votes to the other candidates.

As Mr. Greenfield received 817 votes, and he required only 418 to elect him, this meant that the other candidates were entitled to the other 399 votes, but only in the proportion to which the delegates had signified their second choices. This was done by sorting all Greenfield's votes once more according to the names marked 2, and the correct proportion was then calculated by a series of rule-of-three sums, the answer being the number of votes which should be transferred to each of the candidates entitled to benefit. This calculation was made by multiplying the number of No. 2 votes received from Greenfield's surplus, and dividing by the number of transferable votes, and, taking Harris' vote as an illustration, it works out at 107 multiplied by 399, and the result divided by 816 gives

261

52 $\frac{261}{816}$ votes as the proportion belong-
ing to Harris.

Continued on page 16

NUMBER OF VOTES: 1,253

NUMBER OF SEATS, 2

Quoto: $1,253 \div 3 + 1 = 418$

Names of Candidates	First Count	Second Count		Third Count		Fourth Count		Fifth Count		Sixth Count		Seventh Count		Candidates Elected
		Transfer of Greenfield's Surplus	Result	Transfer of Anderson's Vote	Result	Transfer of Root's Vote	Result	Transfer of Smith's Vote	Result	Transfer of Harris' Vote	Result	Transfer of Sheppard's Vote	Result	
Anderson	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Greenfield	817	-399	418	....	418	....	418	....	418	....	418	....	418	Greenfield
Harris	67	+ 52	119	....	119	+ 4	123	+ 7	130	-130	....	....	....
Muir	146	+ 82	228	....	228	+14	242	+13	255	+ 31	286	+124	410	Muir
Root	39	+ 15	54	....	54	-54	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sears	91	+117	208	....	208	+ 5	213	+29	242	+ 56	298	+ 96	394	
Sheppard	54	+ 89	143	+ 1	144	+15	159	+45	204	+ 35	239	-239	....
Smith	37	+ 44	81	..	81	+16	97	-97	..	....	....	....	....
Spoiled Ballot	1	.	1	..	1	..	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	
Non-transferable papers .....		....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	8	11	19	30	
TOTALS	1,253		1,253		1,253		1,253	....	1,253	....	1,253	....	1,253	

Dry Belt Observations

Ed. Note.—The information contained in this and Mr. Booth's two succeeding articles are based on three years' investigation in south-western Saskatchewan.

HERE appeared in an edition of the Free Press, published during the past summer, an article on South-western Saskatchewan, by one who is looked upon in Western Canada as an authority on agricultural matters. The article in question caused no small amount of anxiety in the minds of those farmers who have staked their all in this district, and it provoked considerable controversy among those who have been asking "what is to become of our south-west?" If the present dry period lasts a little longer some power in authority will have to decide the future of this district and its people. The writer is not prepared to answer this question at the present time; his efforts as an agriculturist are to interpret the best methods to be followed in such an area if the maximum results are to be obtained. The problem which we in Saskatchewan have to face is the same as that found in south-eastern Alberta, and to a much lesser extent in south-western Manitoba. The problem is even worse in the State of Montana, which lies directly south of the dry half of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

There are a large number of farmers and others who believe that the past three dry years are exceptions which will never occur again. To substantiate their theory they point to portions of the Dakotas and elsewhere which suffered four or five dry years during the eighties, and which have had repeated good years since. I would like to point out that we had the same dry years on this side of the line, and that we have had dry years at intervals every year since that time, and the intervals have come only too often.

The following data on precipitation, taken from records contained in the meteorological publications, Ottawa, and from Montana Agricultural College records, give some idea of the climate of the south-west. The average annual precipitation at Medicine Hat, from 1885-1909, was 12.15 inches, while the lowest precipitation is recorded as follows:

Medicine Hat—1885, 8.64; 1886, 6.72; 1887, 9.89; 1889, 7.96; 1890, 9.13; 1903, 9.90; 1904, 9.70; 1905, 8.99; 1907, 6.86; 1908, 10.22; 1909, 9.80.

The average for Swift Current, over the same period, was 15.82, with the following exceptions below the average:

Swift Current—1886, 10.62; 1888, 14.06; 1889, 10.46; 1893, 14.54; 1894, 9.66; 1895, 12.33; 1896, 14.11; 1904, 12.84; 1907, 13.17; 1908, 12.60.

The records for Havre, Montana, a point 30 miles south of the south-west corner of Saskatchewan, show the average precipitation from 1886-1913 to be 13.44 inches, with the following exceptions:

Havre—1886, 11.48; 1889, 9.75; 1890, 9.76; 1892, 12.40; 1895, 10.94; 1898, 12.11; 1900, 11.43; 1904, 8.61; 1905, 6.76; 1908, 11.92; 1909, 8.14; 1912, 12.26; 1913, 11.37.

Note.—Havre is situated on the Milk River, and at the foothills of the Bearpaw Mountains.

To each of these records must be added the dry records of 1917, 1918 and 1919. There are no records available for any point in the south-west corner of Saskatchewan.

It will be noticed that the dry years run in groups and that the general trend is the same for each station over each group of years.

Another Factor

These records do not contain the whole story, however, for the Chinook winds which blow across this area do as much damage as the dry weather. A few days of these hot, dry winds will practically ruin the best of crop prospects. This was evidenced in the past spring of 1919. The crop prospects never looked brighter than they did until early in June. Then a period of hot, dry Chinook winds set in, and in two weeks the crop outlook was practically a failure.

If we consider that at least 12 inches

Three Dry Years in South-western Saskatchewan, and Some of the Lessons they have taught us---By J. F. Booth, B.S.A.

of precipitation are required annually to produce an average crop, and if we notice the number of years that have fallen below this average, we cannot fail to realize the problem.

Furthermore, there is no use deluding ourselves with the idea that such dry years are going to cease all at once. We shall have them in the future just as sure as we have had them in the past, and the sooner we realize that fact and farm accordingly, the sooner we will solve the problem in the south-west, if it can be solved at all.

It is well also to get rid of the idea that any huge irrigation project is going to revolutionize agriculture in these areas. Irrigation may have an effect on local areas. There are three sources of water supply which may be made available—Rocky Mountain

ers are still talking of the 50 bushel crops of '15. The conditions of the past three years, however, have made some look back even as far as 1914, and most thoughtful farmers who have made up their minds that it is to be a survival of the fittest have come to the conclusion that it is dry years we have to farm for and not years like 1915. If we keep this in mind we have mounted the first step in the right direction. The problem, if it is to be solved without changing the type of farming, must be considered under two divisions—tillage practices and suitable varieties of crops. The prophet most needed is the man who can tell farmers how to grow crops without rain. This cannot be done, but there is such a thing as making the most efficient use of what rain does fall.



Showing the Effect of Winter Rye as a Cover Crop for Soil Drifting.

The field adjoining was sown to oats which blew out when a few inches high. The soil here shown has drifted 25 feet into the rye and was nearly three feet deep.

streams, the Saskatchewan River and the Cypress Hills. The mountain streams may be used over a larger portion of southern Alberta than they are at present, but they are a long way from Saskatchewan. The elevation of the Saskatchewan River is too low to permit of its waters being used over a very large area of the south-west. The other alternative is the many small streams running north and south from the Cypress Hills. These streams are now used by over 250 farmers and ranchers for irrigation, and can probably be used more extensively when new projects now under way are completed, but in a dry year, the very year when irrigation is needed, many of the streams simply do not exist because they are entirely dependent on the snow and rainfall over the hills.

Furthermore, the topography of the larger portion of the south-west is such that irrigation on a large scale would be very difficult. A rolling or hilly country does not lend itself readily to irrigation.

Having disposed of these ideas, let us consider what is to be done in this provoking area. It is quite certain the government cannot continue a policy of lending millions for the purchase of seed grain, feed for stock and the necessities of life for many inhabitants. Neither can they jump at conclusions concerning a policy of moving the settlers to other parts until they have first proven beyond all question of doubt that the district will not support farming as it is carried on. The writer is quite familiar with most of the schemes proposed to solve the question of the south-west, but, unfortunately, most of these schemes are of a negative nature. Is there nothing of a positive nature that we can do? Some think there is.

Tillage

It is unfortunate for the south-west that such a year as 1915 ever existed. I heard one farmer call that year "the curse of the south-west." Many farm-

must depend upon local conditions. It can be said that double discing of the stubble as soon after cutting as possible, or early in the spring, is desirable.

The Summerfallow

The writer drove up to a farmer in a field near Maple Creek, last July, and engaged in conversation. The farmer was very pessimistic and swore the country was "no good and never would be." Asked concerning his summerfallow, he replied that he had been farming for eight years there and hadn't yet had a fallow and didn't believe in the system. He left the district last fall.

The same day, after crossing the Cypress Hills, and driving about 50 miles south, I came to a well-worked field of fallow and saw on the other side a good field of wheat. This was the first good fallow I had seen for several days. I stopped to talk and enquired regarding seed and feed for next year. I was quickly assured that I was not wanted on such a mission. We talked of his system of farming, and I enquired about his summerfallow which looked so good. He informed me that he had not yet had a crop failure, that he was only farming 160 acres and that he fallowed 80 acres every year. I drove on to the next farm and found the neighbor getting ready to leave the country. I asked concerning Mr. C., whom I had just visited. "Oh," said he, "He puddles along on 80 acres a year... yes, he generally has a fair crop but he'll be a long time getting rich at that rate." A month later I again called on Mr. C. His harvest was finished. He had a neat group of stacks near the buildings and he was discing the stubble ready for next year. "I cut every acre of my crop with the binder and tied every sheaf," said he, "And I think I'll get about 700 bushels of wheat." From what I could learn he was the only man in the whole district whose grain was tall enough to bind.

Summerfallowing every six or seven years will not do. Neither will every three or four years do. There are many all over our south-west who have become convinced that they must fallow at least one-third of their land every year, and, perhaps, as much as one-half every year. I know that in a new district this is hard to do. Men are anxious to get on their feet, and will prefer to take a chance on cropping every acre, but, unfortunately, we have been taking that chance for the past decade, and we are no farther ahead. The time has arrived for a change. "What about the practice of fallowing?" Again referring to the table given it seems that June is the month in which to fallow. Yes, fallow before breaking, if necessary. It is better to handle well what you already have broken than to bring more under cultivation to handle in a "slipshod" manner. The plowing should be done six to eight inches in depth and surface cultivated as often as necessary to keep down weeds or to prevent undue loss through evaporation. If the land tends to drift keep the disc and drag harrows off it and use the cultivator sparingly.

Space does not permit referring to all the operations of tillage, but such information can be obtained in detail by those desiring same. There is a firm conviction in the minds of those who have given some study to our dry farming problem that the summerfallow is the one thing which will do most toward solving the problem, if it is to be solved, and when making this statement the writer has given careful thought also to the disadvantage of too frequent summerfallowing.

Varieties of Grain

If some wizard could develop a variety of wheat that would produce an average crop on six inches of moisture, that man would be an inestimable blessing to thousands of farmers in the dry areas of the West. At the present time our leading variety of wheat is Marquis, but in dry years this wheat is very often too short to

Continued on Page 43



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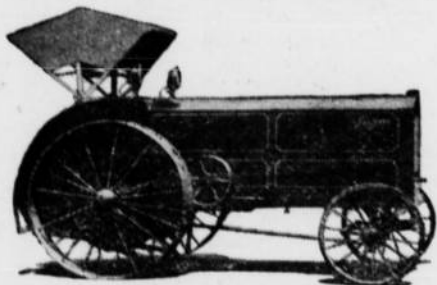
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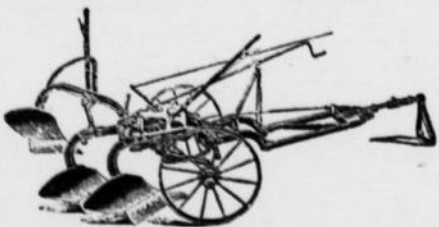
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The U.S. and Its Railways

Was Government Ownership a Failure?—Some of the Difficulties Met and Overcome—By J. W. Scallion

THE Industrial Number of The Guide, of February 11, contains some very interesting and instructive articles by able contributors. The writer was particularly interested in the articles by D. B. Hanna, on Canadian National Railways, and on Canada's Transportation Problem, by E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Beatty, in the course of his able article, takes occasion to discredit government ownership of railways and points to the disastrous effects of that policy in the United States during the past couple of years. Mr. Beatty states that "the year 1920 will be particularly interesting in railway history, as it will mark the return to private ownership of the railway systems taken over by the United States government for administration during the period of the war. The elimination of all competition under that administration was an object lesson which our neighbors are not likely to forget. The conviction of the failure of government administration was universal, and the action of the government, of restoring the railways to private enterprise has been, perhaps, the most popular measure in the history of the present United States administration." In this connection Mr. Beatty further states: "It was fortunate for Canada that the experiment of this government monopoly was carried out at the expense of someone else, for the financial position of this country could ill support so disastrous a failure."

Conditions Under Private Ownership

Mr. Beatty's paragraphs in the article under review, pointing out the disastrous effects of government ownership, are given in full here, so that his statements may be considered in the light of the actual facts of the case. On December 31, 1917, the United States government took over the privately-owned railroads in the United States. The president, in his message to Congress on December 7, 1915, had said: "The transportation problem is an exceedingly serious and pressing one in this country. There has been from time to time of late, reason to fear that our railroads would not much longer be able to cope with it successfully as at present equipped and co-ordinated." This was under private ownership in 1915. Now what were the conditions of transportation on December 31, 1917, when the government was compelled through dire national necessity, to take over and operate the railroads. The entire plant was found to be on the verge of collapse for want of repair, engines in need of overhauling were kept in service until they died on the run, stalled trains were the rule, rather than the exception. The government found there was not a single serviceable locomotive in reserve to meet any emergency. What was true of engines was likewise true of the cars and tracks. Throughout the country there was great suffering because of the failure of the railroads to move the traffic. Transportation was stalled. People could not obtain fuel, and yet, the railroad yards in the great cities were literally jammed with loaded coal cars. Train loads of grain, provisions and general supplies blocked the side tracks from the Atlantic seaboard to the Rocky Mountains.

There was shortage of engines and cars in every road in the country. The end was in sight. The transportation of food and war munitions to sustain their own and the allied armies could no longer be delayed, and escape disaster. The government was forced to act—and act at once. These were the conditions brought about by the greed of private ownership.

Compensation to Owners

In taking over the railroads, the government agreed to pay a sum for the use of the railway property, amounting to the average net income of the roads for the three years from June 30, 1914, to June 30, 1917. During these years the railways had engaged in war profit-making to such an extent that the average net profit for the three years, amounted to a net profit of from six per cent. to 6.47 per cent., not upon actual invest-

ment but upon present capital stock, water and all. So, it will be seen that the government was extremely generous in compensating the railroads for the use of their property.

The extent of their generosity is shown in a statement made by Senator Cummins, a friend of the railroads, and the author of the bill before Congress at the present time to have the railroads returned to private ownership. Senator Cummins admits that the deal gave the railroads from \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000 more per year than could be justified on any fair business basis. This was fine for the railroads, but a hard deal for the people. Paying the railroads \$300,000,000 more per year than a reasonable rent for the use of their property for the two years during which the government operated them, totals \$600,000,000, which is just about the amount of loss the government sustained for that period.

Now, when it is considered that the government, having taken over the railways, had to put them in repair to meet the tremendous traffic necessitated by the war, and that the cost of labor and railway supplies of all kinds had advanced greatly, it will be seen that the cost of railway equipment and operation was much greater than before the war, and that this extra expense would have to be incurred by private owners if the railways were put in condition to meet the demands of the traffic. As showing this great advance in the cost of the equipment and operation of the railroads in 1918, the wages of the 2,000,000 railway employees were advanced \$31.67 per month per man, amounting in round numbers to \$874,000,000. The cost of coal for locomotives was \$170,000,000 more in 1918 than in 1917. The cost of cross-ties and other material for 1918 was \$80,000,000 more than the same materials cost in 1917. All of this cost would have to be incurred under private ownership to meet the requirements of transportation. But great savings in cost of operation were brought about by government operation which were impossible to secure under private ownership and operation.

The director-general, by conducting the whole transportation system as a unit, was able to secure those savings. Under private ownership there was no competition in freight rates, but a sharp competition for business. Every dollar of the expense of this battle for business between the owners of the various roads was paid by the people in extra charges. The director-general consolidated 564 ticket offices in large cities and reduced the number to 101. This was not only a great saving in expense but a great convenience to the public. The reform was extended to freight as well as passenger offices, to rent, advertising, salaries and incidentals, effecting a saving the first six months of \$17,000,000.

Savings Made to Public

The elimination of unnecessary trains with extravagant service ran largely at a loss for which the general public had to pay, effected a saving in mileage run by this class of train travelling west of Chicago and Mississippi River, of 21,000,000 miles, and in the eastern districts, of 26,000,000 miles. The reorganizing of operating forces reduced the number of high-salaried officials, effecting a saving of \$5,000,000. The consolidating of terminal stations, eliminating interchange switching to a large extent, sending shipments directly to the consumer from point of shipment, reducing the charges for cross-hauling between terminal lines effected a saving for the year 1918 of \$20,000,000. Shortening freight routes resulted in a saving of 16,853,633 car miles in the eastern and north-western regions alone, and in the southern region there was a saving of 41,452,216 car miles. None of these reforms could have been made under private operation as heretofore conducted. There can be little doubt that private ownership in 1918, when war burdens were heaviest and despatch and efficiency were imperative, would have taxed the country hundreds of millions more than it.

Continued on Page 14



Chase power is driving power

Both rear wheels get the same steady driving power

There the Chase differs from other tractors.

It has no differential gears.

No matter what trouble it may get into, what obstacles it meets, however rough or uneven the going may be, the power of the Chase drives both rear wheels to pull through.

Differential gears add nothing to the operation of a tractor.

They do cause many tractor troubles.

When one wheel strikes an obstacle, the differential throws the power into the other wheel—where it is least needed—and makes the tractor practically a one-wheel-drive machine.

That is why some tractors cannot pull through when they get into holes or bad going. One wheel goes "dead" and the other spins. The power of the motor cannot be used to move the tractor.

So The Chase Stays on the Job

The Chase Tractor, having no differential gears, has an equal positive drive on both rear wheels, and thus gets the full benefit of the driving power of the heavy-duty motor.

This means that the Chase is not easily blocked, and consequently stays on the job more hours per day.

Less Strain, Less Wear

And this no-differential feature of the Chase insures longer service because it avoids uneven wear of parts.

Even in ordinary plowing on the level,

the side-draft has a tendency to make one wheel do more work than the other. A tractor with differential gears cannot pull evenly under that side-draft. It becomes again a one-wheel-drive machine. It gets uneven wear and uneven strain, which must shorten its years of service. The Chase Tractor pulls evenly—and so wears evenly.

Also Saves Kerosene

It also operates more economically—uses less fuel.

For two reasons. First, driving through gears wastes about 10% of the power. The Chase saves that 10%. Second, the even pull requires less power and uses less gas.

This no-differential feature of the Chase Tractor is but one of many evidences that the men who make it know what a tractor ought to be. From the heavy-duty Tractor motor to the smallest bolt in its construction, the Chase is "built to build goodwill."

World-wide Industry

Canadians build the Chase—in Canada. Canadians build the Chase that is sold in Great Britain and foreign lands—yes, and also in the United States. The Chase institution was created to establish in Canada a world-wide tractor business founded on Canadian principles of doing business. The men behind it, R. J. and W. J. Cluff, are men of high manufacturing ideals. They are exacting in their demands. They want the

men who buy Chase Tractors to make money out of them. They are determined that every customer shall receive the service he requires to keep his Chase Tractor always at its best and always "on the job."

You can make Money with a Chase

You will find it to your advantage to deal with an institution with these ideas of service. You will find that the Chase Tractor is a piece of machinery that will gladden your eye. If you haven't seen it, be sure to do so. Or, write for illustrated literature and detailed information. We will send it promptly and tell you where you can see a Chase Tractor.

SPECIFICATIONS

Motor—Buda Model H.T.W. Heavy duty. Tractor type 4 cyl. 4¼" bore, 5½" stroke. Set cross-wise of frame. Every part readily accessible. Extra large water passages for cooling. Force-feed lubrication, thorough vaporizing of low-grade fuels. Heated and "water washed" air.

Fuel—Specially designed to burn Kerosene or low-grade gasoline.

Drive—No differential gears are used, the drive being direct from the transmission to outer rim of wheel through bull pinions and gears. Both bull pinions and bull gears cut from forged steel and case-hardened.

Transmission—Fully enclosed and running in oil. Myatt roller bearings. Very simple type. Gears accurately machined from high grade steel.

Chain Drive—Power is delivered to the transmission gears by a wide chain fully encased and running in oil.

Belt Pulley—In direct line with crankshaft—no bevel gears. Located at side—best position for lining up with the machine to be driven.

Control—Driver has unobstructed view. Control levers are simple and easy-working.

Turning-radius—12 feet circle.

CHASE TRACTOR CORPORATION LIMITED

Toronto, Ontario

WILLIAM MOTOR COMPANY, Winnipeg and Regina

Factory Branches at Calgary and Winnipeg

One Chop Will Buy 12 Dishes

of Nutritious Quaker Oats



Save 85%

And Serve Vastly Better Breakfasts

One dollar spent for Quaker Oats buys about as much nutrition as \$9.00 buys in meat and fish and eggs.

So a Quaker Oats breakfast, compared with a meat breakfast, saves you some 85 per cent.

And in oats you get the supreme food.



In Quaker Oats
\$1 buys over 100 dishes



In Lamb Chops
\$1 buys eight chops



In Fish
\$1 buys 10 servings



In Eggs
\$1 buys 20 eggs

You get an ideal food—almost a complete food.

You get a food which, measured by calories, is twice as nutritious as round steak.

And you get the needed minerals.

What \$1 Buys

Note how much \$1.00 buys in Quaker Oats. It will serve a hundred breakfasts.

That same \$1.00 in some other foods will buy you only ten breakfasts.

Then compare by calories—the energy measure of food value. That's the way foods should be figured. You buy them for nutrition.

Here is what \$1.00 buys in calories at this writing in some necessary foods:

What \$1 Buys At This Writing in Calories

In Quaker Oats . . .	15,500 calories
In Average Meats . . .	2,200 "
In Average Fish . . .	2,000 "
In Hen's Eggs . . .	1,400 "
In Broilers	600 "

One needs variety in food, regardless of the cost. But the basic breakfast should be Quaker Oats.

That is the food which everybody needs. And its trifling cost will average up your food bills.

Quaker Oats

With That Exquisite Flavor

Get Quaker Oats to make this dish delicious. They are flaked from queen grains only—just the rich, plump, flaky oats.

We get but ten pounds from a bushel. This flavor has brought Quaker Oats world-wide supremacy.

Packed in Sealed Round Packages with Removable Cover

4925

Nation Builders in the West

Continued from Page 7

A war department uniforms of shoddy (Which isn't wool, but answers for a spell)
Or shoes with paper where they should be leather,
Why, that is something different, altogether.

Such things, we lightly own, have been aforesaid
As they are now, and thus will be again;
Some enterprising thieves must thrive in war time
Through coining money from the blood of men;
And politicians smile and fawn upon and feed them
Against election day, when they will need them.

In the sordid struggle for unearned profits when some base individual greed is revealed, the culprit seeks to excuse his nefarious conduct by saying, "My business is conducted for gain; I am no worse than others in my line; a man must live."

A man must live; we justify
Low shift and trick to treason high;
A little vote for a little gold
To a politician bought and sold.
With this same evident reply:
"But is it so, pray tell me why
Life at such cost you have to buy?
In what religion were you told
A man must live?
There are times when a man must die."

Imagine for a battle cry
From soldier with a sword to hold,
From soldier with a flag unrolled,
The coward's whine, the liar's lie—
"A man must live."

The Need was a Need of Men

The call in 1917 was for more men—more for the trenches, and more for greater production. How did we proceed to secure them?

The Militia Act, which was in force when the war broke out, provided that if at any time enough did not volunteer for the service required, the men liable should be drafted by ballot. This method was adopted in the United States from the first, and was found to work very satisfactorily, in that it was clearly impartial, and afforded no opportunity for anyone drafted to evade the call by the use of improper means. Every naturalized foreigner was recognized and treated as an American citizen, because he was one, and every one drafted was expected to make good, was depended on to make good—and he made good, largely on that account. No excuses were given or taken. Each one was a citizen, and must bear the burden of a citizen's responsibility. Whole companies, the members of which could not speak the English language, appeared for training, but they responded when called upon, to defend the flag of their adopted country, their own liberty and the sacredness of their homes.

This is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that 57 per cent. of the employees of the iron and steel industries, 61 per cent. of the miners of coal, 72 per cent. of the operators in the largest clothing centres and 66 per cent. of the railway construction and maintenance gangs, from which sources a proportion of the draft was secured, were foreign-born.

In Canada we passed the Military Service Act, substituting selective draft for draft by ballot. The reason for the change was set out in the preamble to the act, as follows:

"Whereas, by reason of the large number of men who have already left agricultural and industrial pursuits in Canada to join such expeditionary force as volunteers, and of the necessity of sustaining under such conditions the productivity of the Dominion, it is expedient to secure the men still required, not by ballot as provided in the Militia Act, but by selective draft."

The Draft Tribunals
Local tribunals were

formed to hear applications for certificates of exemption on any of the following grounds:

(a) That it is expedient in the national interest that the men should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged.

(b) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged and for which he has special qualifications.

(c) That it is expedient in the national interest that instead of being employed in military service he should continue to be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated or trained.

(d) That serious hardship would ensue if the man were placed on active service, owing to his special financial or business obligations or domestic position.

(e) Ill health or infirmity.

(f) That he conscientiously objects to the undertaking of combatant service and is prohibited from so doing by the tenets and articles of faith in effect on the 6th day of July, 1917, of any organized religious denomination existing and recognized in Canada at such date and to which he in good faith belongs.

It is not relevant to discuss the comparative merits of draft by ballot and selective draft, nor the administration of the Selective Draft Act. The matter is referred to simply to show that the "necessity of sustaining the productivity of the Dominion" was admitted, and that men actively engaged in agricultural and industrial pursuits were as necessary as men for the trenches. Such being the case, all naturalized foreign-born might have been brought under the provisions of the Military Service Act and given an opportunity to contribute their share of money, service and sacrifice in the defence of the nation, without interference with their franchise rights. In this way they would have been forced to the test. We would have known the true from the false, and have been in a position to treat them in each case as they deserved. Some would have gone to the front; some would have worked in the mines or in shops or on farms at a fixed rate of wages that would have kept down the high cost of living; some would have grown wheat, with a large proportion of the profits going towards the cost of the war; some would have met the traitor's fate, and some, disfranchised and disgraced, would have gone to internment camps, with hard labor annexes, ready to be deported as soon as the war was over.

The end of the conflict would thus have found us, not in a confusion of unrest, fear, intolerance and mistrust, but a united people, cemented by bonds of liberty and justice, fitted to continue the up-building of a nation in which all loyal citizens would have an equal share and an equal responsibility.

Democracy, then, is a government in which every man, by virtue of his manhood alone has an equal in the common affairs of the common country. It is a form of government in which the people are supreme—according to Lincoln's definition, a government of the people, by the people, for the people. The basis of democracy is the recognition of the rights of men as men, of the equality of all men before the law, without regard to property, birth or rank.—Hunt.



The Advertising Boycott

What Other Papers Say

The Toronto Globe

CLEARLY the kind of agency this man (G. M. Murray) seeks to establish is designed to prostitute newspaperdom to dishonest public service. It aims to dictate economic policy for the press of Canada as Bismark dictated political policy for the press of Germany. It unblushingly proposes to control and regulate the editorial utterances of every Canadian newspaper by the money its clients spend with it or withhold from it. It boldly champions a reptile press.

"Mr. Murray will find out what he apparently has not yet learned—that the press of Canada can neither be bought nor bludgeoned.

"G. M. Murray is not alone in his attempt to bludgeon the Canadian press into the acceptance of the dictation of advertisers on matters of editorial policy as a condition of the receipt of advertising. The use of the club, however, appears to be confined to a few of the more intolerant partisans of a high-as-Haman's-gallows tariff, who are determined to ruin their own cause by refusing even to hear those who disagree with them as to the extent of the protection to be accorded to Canadian industry. The Globe has information concerning some of these firms that may be of value to its readers later on.

"The Globe will continue to discuss public affairs without fear and without favor. Its editorial opinions are not for sale to any man at any price, and it will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures."

The Financial Post

"The Financial Post, which has already gone on record for itself and its associate publications of the McLean Publishing Company—all favoring the policy of an adequate and intelligent tariff for the upbuilding of Canadian industry—believes that it speaks for the great majority of Canadian manufacturers when it condemns Mr. Murray's project, which would defeat its own ends, and is, therefore, not in the interest of the manufacturers. Plausible in its appeal, it shows an ignorance of the fundamental factors, upon which successful advertising must be based, and an ignorance, too, of that spirit of publishers and the public which would, undoubtedly, lay the manufacturers open to a dangerous boomerang.

"If any further emphasis were required as to the unfitness of Mr. Murray to act as the executive head of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, it has been supplied in this proposal. He has again shown that abnormal ability to get the manufacturers 'in wrong' with the public which marked his career in the C.M.A. As manager of the association, Mr. Murray made enemies where he should have made friends. He now proposes to continue his sinister work and advance his own financial interest by estranging the manufacturers and a large section of the press and its readers. He is no longer connected with the Manufacturers' Association, but his venture in co-operative advertising was planned by him at the time of his resignation and was not unknown to officials of that organization. The C.M.A. should now come forward and repudiate all connection with it, so that there may be no misunderstanding in the public mind. The attitude of the people regarding the relations of the C.M.A. and the Reconstruction Association should be an object lesson in this connection.

"One of the most direct evidences of the boomerang effect of such a policy would be in the employment of the boycott. We stated two weeks ago that papers suffering any advertising boycott would suggest a trade boycott to their readers. This has already been done by The Grain Growers' Guide, which is rousing the immense organization of western farmers to express themselves in a practical way against such tactics. At the same time The Guide is aiding on the campaign of the Farmers' Party.

"From the standpoint of the publica-

tions themselves, we do not believe that Mr. Murray's scheme would have the desired effect of crippling the low tariff papers and building up the protection papers. This involves the point as to what constitutes a good newspaper. We do not agree with Mr. Murray that it is money alone. Sir Jos. Flavelle had unlimited capital, but when he started to give the people of Toronto the kind of a newspaper he thought they ought to have, but not the kind of a newspaper the people of Toronto wanted, he lost over \$500,000 in a very short time.

"The strength of a newspaper lies in its influence and hold on its subscribers. It takes expert and specialized knowledge to run a newspaper. Every day and every week the editor is feeling the pulse of his constituency, and is ever on the alert to give them the best possible service. The newspaper which has a strong hold on its constituency has something of the same qualities as the eminent counsel, who is able to give service to his clients by appealing to the reason of the judge, or to the emotions of the jury.

"It is also to be doubted whether the newspapers discriminated against would actually lose money in the long run. The newspapers which defend its readers' interests will increase its circulation in its influence with its readers. For example, if some of the Canadian boot and shoe manufacturers started to advertise only in publications supporting protection, the other papers appealing to, say, 2,000,000 people would lose, say, 500 lines per day of advertising. The net result, however, would be that some Canadian manufacturers would not go in on the deal and U.S. manufacturers appreciating the situation, would take large space in these publications. The chances are that the loss of 500 lines per issue would be made up by new advertising amounting to 1,000 lines or more, and when the subscribers were appealed to to purchase goods advertised, they would be inclined to follow this suggestion, realizing that the newspaper was being penalized for expressing their views. The net result, therefore, on the part of the Canadian manufacturer would be, that they would lose a large part of the business of the 2,000,000 people, and would at the same time be adding to the revenue of the papers they had started to punish."

The Farmers' Sun

"The Farmers' Sun has come under the ban of the big interests, but right here and now, this paper announces that it is not going to sell its birthright for a mess of pottage. It believes in the freedom of speech and in the freedom of the press, and is not going to give up these rights at the behest of any manufacturer or group of manufacturers. These rights go to the very roots of our British liberties and were only won after centuries of effort. If we know the people of Ontario right, they are not going to submit to the dictates of the big interests. Let us once eringe before these bullies with their Kaiser-like methods, and we will get a subservient press and ultimately degenerate into a nation of slaves. The descendants of the men who hewed homes for themselves out of the wilderness are not going to be dominated and dictated to by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association or their satellites.

"We just fought a five-year war because Bismark, a half-century ago made the press of Germany a subservient, colorless, spineless affair. Through a subservient press, he educated a whole nation to believe in the glory of war and in the achievements of armed strife. If we submit to the Manufacturers' Association and be dictated to by them in regard to what he shall read, say and think, there are no limits to which they will not go in their lust for power. Ontario does not propose going back to the days of the Family Compact or further back to the Middle Ages when autocratic barons held the lives of their subjects in the hollow of their hands.

"The readers of The Farmers' Sun constitute over one-fifth of the rural population of Ontario. We know nothing

New April Numbers of Columbia Records

Al. Jolson & Bert Williams

Chloe Al. Jolson A2861
Was There Ever a Pal Like You 10" \$1.00
Henry Burr

Elder Eatmore's Sermon on Throwing Stones and Elder A6141
Eatmore's Sermon on 12" \$1.50
Generosity. Bert Williams

Snap and Dash to these new Dances

Cairo—One Step, and Rose A2858
Room—Fox Trot. 10" \$1.00
Art Hickman's Orchestra
Apple Blossoms—Waltz, and Old Fashioned Garden—Medley A2374
One-Step. Prince's Dance Orch. 10" \$1.00
My Isle of Golden Dreams—Medley Waltz, and The Naughty A6139
Waltz.—Medley Waltz. Columbia Orchestra 12" \$1.50
Wond'ring—Fox Trot. Ted Lewis Jazz Band and You Can't Get A2857
Lovin' Where There Ain't Any Love—Medley Fox Trot. 10" \$1.00
Louisiana Five Jazz Orchestra
Just Like The Rose—Fox Trot, and When You're Alone— A2864
Fox Trot. Paul Diese Trio Saxophone, Banjo and Piano 10" \$1.00



CHLOE

Words and Music by RUD DE SYLVA and AL. JOLSON

Al. Jolson



Rosa and Carmela Ponselle

The New Popular Songs

Oh! How I Laugh When I Think A2852
That I Cried Over You and 10" \$1.00
Snoops, The Lawyer. Nora Bayes
Vocal Gems from "Buddies" A6142
Vocal Gems from "Irene." 12" \$1.50
Columbia Light Opera Company
Comrades—Campbell and Burr A2866
Sweethearts—Soprano and Tenor 10" \$1.00
Duet Gladys Rice Chas. Harrison
Some Day You'll Know—Henry Burr A2867
Down In My Heart—Chas. Harrison 10" \$1.00
Why Did You Do It? and Oh! Mother, A2865
I'm Wild. Tenor Solos. Jack Kaufman 10" \$1.00

A Wonderful Ponselle Duet

Barcarolle from "Tales of Hoffman." Soprano and Contralto Duet. 78846
Rosa and Carmela Ponselle. 10" S.D. \$1.50
Rigoletto (As On Festal Days I Went.) Soprano and Baritone Duet. 49611
Barrientos and Stracciari. 12" S.D. \$2.00
Dear Little Boy of Mine. Riccardo Stracciari, Baritone 78686 10" S.D. \$1.00
Orpheus in Hades. Overture. Part 1, and Orpheus in Hades. A6140
Overture. Part 2. Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra .. 12" \$1.50
Mah Lindy Lou. Baritone Solo Oscar Seagle .. A2875
Sorter Miss You. Baritone Solo Oscar Seagle .. 10" \$1.00

Novelties, Descriptives and Uncle Josh

Chinese One Step—Part 1 Chinese Orchestra .. E4506
Chinese One-Step—Part 2 Chinese Orchestra .. 10" \$1.00
A Cat-Astrophe Columbia Orchestra .. A2855
Slim Trombone Columbia Band .. 10" \$1.00
Back Home on the Farm—Recitation. Golden and Hughes .. A2859
Fishing and Drinking—Golden and Hughes .. 10" \$1.00
When the Roll is Called Up Yonder Earl F. Wilde, Evangelist A2873
Softly and Tenderly Earl F. Wilde, Evangelist 10" \$1.00
Bird Calls—An Evening in Birdland, A2860
and Bird Calls—Birdland Melodies. 10" \$1.00
Bird imitations by Edward Avis.
Hawaiian Hours with You—Waltz, A2856
and Cinderella—Fox Trot. 10" \$1.00
Hawaiian Guitar Duet ..
Uncle Josh in a Cafeteria. Cal Stewart A2854
Uncle Josh and the Sailor. Cal Stewart 10" \$1.00
You're a Million Miles from Nowhere, etc., and Once Upon a Time A2862
Fred Hughes, Tenor 10" \$1.00
All That I Want is You. Henry Burr, A2863
When the Harvest Moon is Shining. 10" \$1.00
Lewis James, Tenor



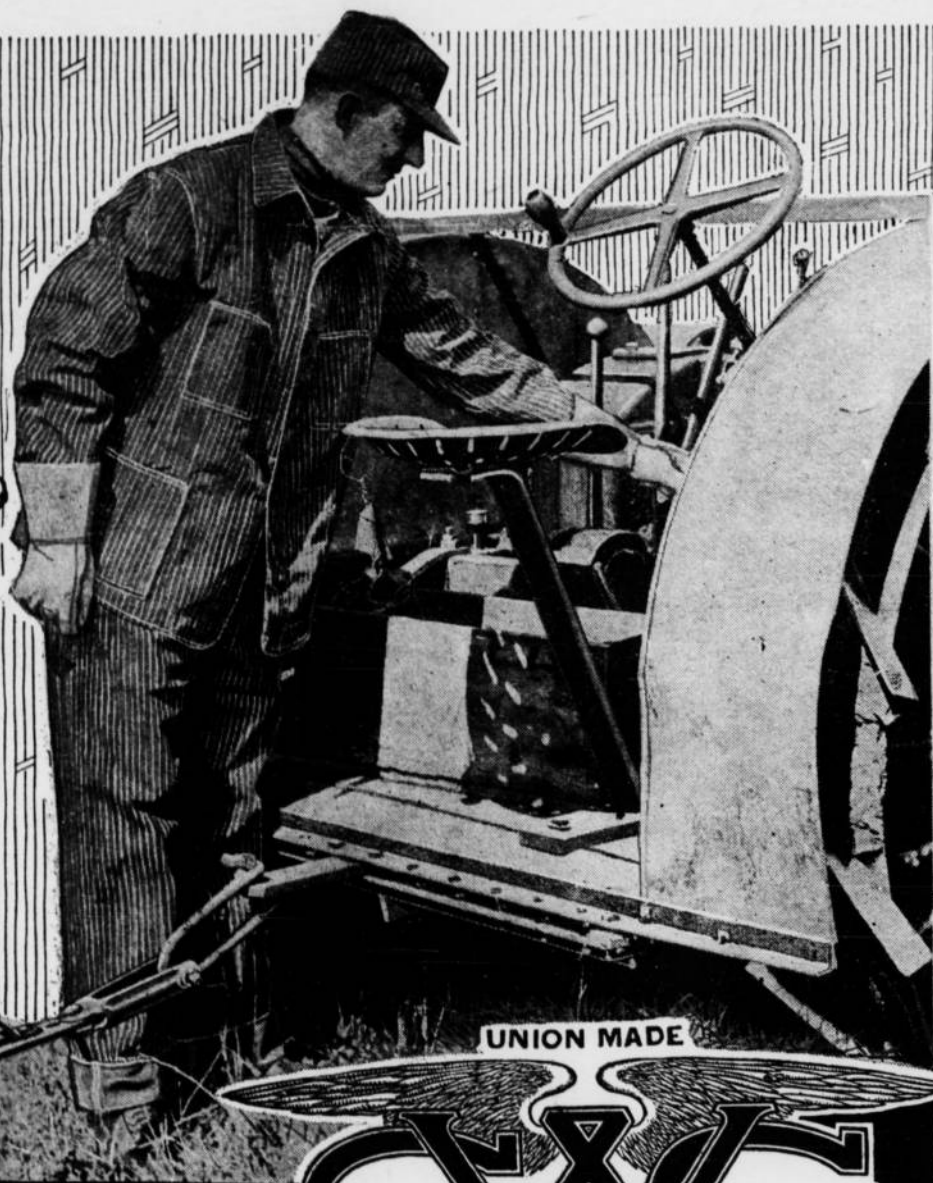
Paul Biese Trio

Hear Dem Bells and Keemo Kimo. A2853
Harry C. Browne and Peerless 10" \$1.00
Quartette. Orch. and Banjo Acc.



New Columbia Records on sale the 10th and 20th of every month.
COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE CO., TORONTO

Insist
on getting
G.W.G
Accept no
substitute



"The Tractor Farmer is
a mighty good judge"

GUARANTEE Every garment bearing the G.W.G. Label is guaranteed to give full satisfaction to the wearer in fit, workmanship and quality, and to obtain this satisfaction should the garment prove defective simply satisfy the merchant from whom purchased: he is authorized by us to replace it.

G.W.G.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK

OVERALLS

*They wear longer because
they're made stronger*

The Great Western Garment Co. Ltd.
Edmonton, Alberta.

A Chance to Secure High-Class Help on the Farm

Imperial ex-service men who desire to take up land in Canada under the Soldier Settlement Act must first gain experience on Canadian farms. Many of them have applied to the Board's officers in the British Isles. A number who possess outstanding qualifications (including men of considerable farm experience) have been selected and are ready to come to Canada as soon as places can be found for them on high-class farms.

Farmers who require the assistance of these Imperials should apply to the nearest office of the Soldier Settlement Board. They should indicate the length of time for which they can employ a man, the wages they are willing to pay, and the conditions of service.

DISTRICT OFFICES at: Victoria, Vancouver and Vernon, B.C.; Edmonton and Calgary, Alta.; Regina, Saskatoon, and Prince Albert, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Toronto, London, Fort William and Ottawa, Ont.; Quebec and Sherbrooke, Que.; St. John, N.B.; Halifax, N.S.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.

The Soldier Settlement Board of Canada
W. J. BLACK, Chairman

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

that would so arouse the farmers of this province as to be told by the Manufacturers' Association, or any other organization, what they shall read or think or say. That would set the heather afire and would weld into one harmonious whole the rural population of this province. We have faith in the judgment, good sense and fair play of the Ontario farmers and are confident that they will not allow the big interests to coerce and club into submission a fearless exponent of the farmers' policy. If necessary they will answer boycott with boycott, and woe to the manufacturer who incurs the righteous indignation of an aroused rural population. The freedom of speech and the freedom of the press—priceless heritages—are now endangered by a selfish coterie of manufacturers. Will the farmers of Ontario tamely submit? Let us have your answer—a thunderous No!"

The U.S. and Its Railways

Continued from Page 10

actually did under government operation, but at all events, the big outstanding part is that private operation of transportation broke down, failed utterly, collapsed when the demand for prompt, efficient and adequate service was imperative.

Mr. Beatty says that it was fortunate for Canada that the government did not create a monopoly of railway transportation under government operation during the war. He intimates the financial burden would be too great for the country in its present financial position, and the burden was carried by someone else. Of course, Mr. Beatty's inference is plain. Will he say the C.P.R. did not get paid for the transportation services it rendered the Canadian government and people during the war? Were the dividends to its shareholders reduced on account of its carrying the said burden? Were the annual statements of its profits much reduced by this patriotic burden, assumed to be shifted upon it? Of course, Mr. Beatty knows differently. He is opposed to public ownership no doubt on principle. Mr. Beatty says, "the measure restoring the railroads to private ownership is the most popular measure of the present United States administration." Is Mr. Beatty aware that the Cummins' bill for that purpose has been under consideration for this last ten months, and the opposition to it is so strong that if it passes Congress (which it has not at this writing), it is so unpopular that there is the probability of the president vetoing it. If the Cummins' bill passes Congress, the writer may have something to say of the reasons behind it later on. Virden, February 24.

The Dying City

This is the name given by Mr. Pollock, in the Illustrated London News, to the city of Petrograd. Less than four years ago the Russian capital was one of the busiest cities in Europe. Its population was estimated at 2,500,000, its streets were thronged with people, its factories were hives of industry, and its palaces seemed worthy of a great empire. But today there are only about 400,000 inhabitants left in Russia's great capital, and its streets are deserted and cheerless. As Mr. Pollock sees it, it is "a dying city." Where have the people gone? Mr. Pollock puts it simply, "they are dead." They did not go away, for they had no place to go. They waited in unheated homes and starved, or fell victims of typhus, smallpox, cholera and all the dread scourges that follow in the wake of war. There came a time when coffins could not be bought, but had to be rented, to be used again and again. Finally, it was impossible to dig single graves fast enough, and so great trenches were dug, and numbers were buried in a common grave. There are no children in Petrograd, says Mr. Pollock, for disease has swept them all away. And only two years ago this same city was cheering like mad for the inauguration of the Bolshevik regime, which was to usher in the Russian millennium! It may be that this dismal picture is overdrawn, but we fear it is all too near the truth. Poor Russia. Truly, the road to international brotherhood seems a hard and strange one.—Christian Guardian, Toronto.

NINETEEN TWENTY

"The Year of Plenty"

Now is the time to have
your machinery overhauled
and put in shape for the
coming season.

We handle all kinds of

TRACTOR REPAIR

work, rebore cylinders and make
new pistons and rings. We re-
build steel gears and pinions
with the new

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Home from the Traps.

Trapping Wolf, Skunk and Weasel

IN a recent issue of The Guide I gave my experience in wolf and mink trapping. Not having the luck to be living where mink abound I turn most of my spare time to trapping wolf, skunk and weasel, as they are more or less numerous here.

The skunk and weasel do not require so much skill or craftiness to make successful catches as the wolf or mink, though common sense and science must be used in the trapping of all fur-bearing animals.

In making set for skunk, use either the No. 1 triple clutch or No. 1 Oneida jump traps. When locating dens or likely places for skunk take notice whether there are any white or black hairs hanging to any vegetation which might be sticking out from the walls of the hole in the den, or whether there is a skunk odor escaping from the hole, as these signs are nearly always sure places to trap successfully. Fasten trap chain to a small stick or drag of some sort in such a manner that it cannot be dragged into the den and also heavy enough that it cannot be dragged any distance. Cover the trap thinly with dead leaves or grass. If you are making your set where you think it is the feeding place, use some meat (rabbit, squirrel, etc.), for a bait. Usually a skunk will not emit the abhorred odor only as a last resource, and if carefully dragged along, trap and all, it can be successfully drowned without any disagreeable smell, or make a noose out of a piece of strong cord and slip this over the head and round the neck and hang it up till choked to death. Stretch skunk pelts fur side in.

In setting traps for weasel use No. 0 triple clutch or No. 1 Oneida jump traps, and set in old, vacated buildings, stone piles or brush heaps. Use meat for bait or smear the pan of the trap with blood; hang a meat bait up 16 or 18 inches from the ground and set traps around and under it. An old box lying on its side, placed in a culvert or old cellar, with a meat bait in it and traps set in and around opening make good sets for weasel. Stretch pelts fur side in.—Prairie Farmer.

Running Pump Engines in Winter

As many find difficulty in running a pump engine in cold weather, I enclose the following which may prove helpful:

Keep gasoline tank well filled.

Keep oil cup in house or warm for use—important.

Fill the hopper with warm water on cold days, this makes starting easier and saves fuel. On warm days it may start without warm water, but fill hopper when engine starts.

Screw oil cup into place and adjust just right, immediately cover with a warm old gauntlet or cap which extends over hopper mouth. The heat from hopper keeps oil warm—very important.

Turn engine on inner dead centre, wipe inside of cylinder next piston with a cold cylinder oil on finger—very important. Cylinders dry and oil from cup congeal with poor compression.

Open carburetor just right—more on colder days.

Then hold finger over air port of carburetor, crank engine over. Then take finger away and crank engine again once quickly. It may be necessary to draw in fuel to right amount. See that oil is running right after five or ten minutes.




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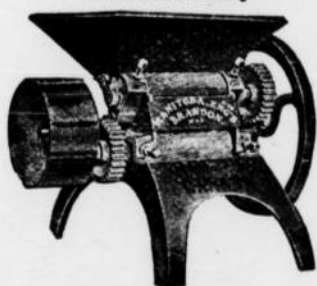
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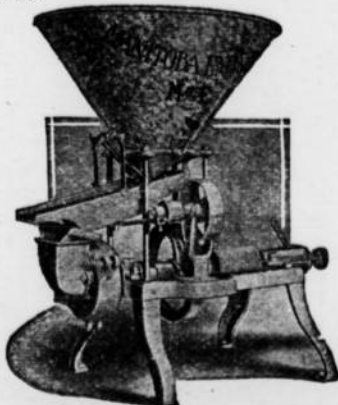
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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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Both Desk and Wall Telephones have the latest improvements to make conversation easy; the use of the instruments is not only a convenience but a pleasure.

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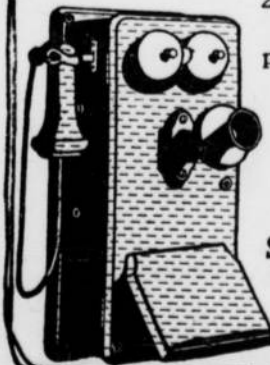
Shows you how to install and take care of your telephone—tells how to organize a party line among your neighbors and explains just how to get started. Gives valuable information about all Stromberg Telephones and shows how our experience gained in building over 2,500,000 telephones is of great importance to you.

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75 Prizes**

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My mission in Western Canada is to kill gophers. I discovered the formula for a poison that entices the gopher and then destroys him. I am going to make up moving picture films showing how this is done, but I need the snapshots, drawings, and the stories in order to give Western Canadian farmers an absolutely true demonstration of the power of **My Own Gopher Poison**.

You Can Help Me in This

and at the same time win a valuable prize. You have 75 chances to win one of the following beautiful prizes:

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|---|---|
| 1 Beautiful Diamond Ring, \$180. | 1 Vest Pocket Camera, \$12. |
| 2 Men's Gold Watches, \$40 each. | 20 Gold-plated Gillette Safety Razors, \$10 each. |
| 2 Ladies' or Boy's Watches, \$32.50 each. | 29 Ingersoll Radolite Watches, \$6.00 each. |
| 1 Ladies' Gold Watch, \$25. | Your choice: Vest Pocket or Wrist. |
| 1 Ladies' or Boy's Watches, \$22 each. | 2 Rifles; 22 Calibre, \$6.00 each. |
| 1 Set Kitchen Aluminum Ware, \$25. | 5 Fountain Pens, \$4.00 each. |
| 5 Pearl Rings, \$20 each. | |
| 3 Men's Signet Rings, \$15 each. | |

Just Follow These Simple Rules

Secure a package of **My Own Gopher Poison** and use it as the directions indicate. When the poison has done its work secure a snapshot, make a drawing, or write a story about the gophers killed. In the snapshot or drawing you must show one or more dead gophers and part of the label on the box of **My Own Gopher**

Poison. When finished send me your snapshot, drawing or story, and enclose part of the label. Each entry must be accompanied by the name of a druggist or dealer who does not carry **My Own Gopher Poison**. This contest is unconditional—open to all—old or young. It is inspired by an earnest desire to spread the knowledge and value of

My Own Gopher Poison to every farmer in Western Canada who has suffered loss from the ravages of this enemy to production—the gopher! The use of **My Own Gopher Poison** for the contest alone may save you hundreds of dollars. Get into it—make up your mind now to win one of these prizes.

We have appointed three well-known men as judges of this contest. Your entry will receive every consideration.

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it in the stack**



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**All the Grain
Is Coming to You**

Every kernel of the grain you have raised is yours. Then why let any of it go into the straw stack? You don't have to any more. The Grain-Saving Stacker returns to the separator and into the sack or wagon the grain that is blown to the

stack in the ordinary process. Demand the Grain-Saving Stacker on the machine for your next job. See that above trade-mark (in colors) is on each side. Write to any of the list below for full information about this sterling profit-saver.

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Hergott Bros., Ltd., Mildmay, Ont.	Cape Mfg. Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
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The Grain-Saving Stacker Originated With the Indiana Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis, Ind., Who Also Originated the Wind Stacker.

How U.F.A. Used P.R. at Calgary

Continued from Page 8

The transfer of these second choice votes was as follows:

Name of Candidate marked as second choice.	No. of second choice votes.	Actual proportion of votes.	No. of votes allowed.	No. of votes retained for Greenfield's quota.
Harris	107	52-261	52	55
Muir	168	82-120	82	86
Root	30	14-546	15	15
Sears	250	117-288	117	123
Sheppard	182	88-810	89	93
Smith	89	43-423	44	45
No. of Transferable papers	816		399	417
Non-transferable paper counted for Greenfield..	1			1
	817		399	418

In proportioning these surplus votes the candidate having more than half of the fraction (such as Root with —) got the extra vote, as it was not possible to transfer fractions. The 816 ballot papers were in six separate piles according to the next choice marked thereon. The election committee counted from the top of the pile the number of votes which had to be transferred and left the balance as belonging to Greenfield. This meant taking the ballot papers marked No. 2 for Harris, that he received 52, while 55 were left for Greenfield. Each bundle of second choices were dealt with in a similar way, and then when the next count was taken, to be sure that everything had been done properly, the votes were again counted and it was found that the standing of the different candidates was now as follows:

Anderson	1
Greenfield	418
Harris	119
Muir	228
Root	54
Sears	208
Sheppard	143
Smith	81
Spoiled ballot	1
Total votes	1,253

Third Count

Still the second candidate was not elected and it was now necessary to start eliminating the candidates from the bottom of the list, according to the number of votes held by them. It was found that Anderson had one vote, but even though he withdrew his candidature, the ballot was not lost as the delegate had given his second preference to Sheppard, so Anderson's vote was transferred and Sheppard now had a total of 144, the totals of the other candidates remaining the same.

The next lowest man on the list was Root, with 54 votes, and these were sorted up in the order of their preference. Root's votes were transferred as follows:

Harris	4
Muir	14
Sears	5
Sheppard	15
Smith	16
Total	54

The totals of these candidates were increased accordingly.

The next votes to be transferred were those allotted to Smith, totalling 97, and this time a new feature was introduced, as the committee found three non-transferable votes, and it was necessary to carry these along until the final count.

This also requires an explanation, and probably this can best be given by illustrating all three votes. These ballot papers read:

- (1) Greenfield 1
 Root 3
 Smith 2
 (2) Greenfield 2
 Smith 1
 (3) Greenfield 2
 Root 3
 Smith 1

and all were exhausted. Greenfield was elected and did not require the votes, in fact one of them had been transferred from Greenfield to Smith in the transfer of Greenfield's surplus. Root's votes were already transferred, and as Smith was the next one to go, these ballots had to be discarded. If the delegates marking these three papers had carried out their choices further there could still have been a big issue in the election and might have made a material difference on the last count.

The sixth count consisted of the transfer of Harris' votes as he was now the lowest man, and his total, which had reached 130, was distributed as follows:

Muir	31
Sears	56
Sheppard	35
Non-transferable	8
Total	130

"We now come to the seventh and last count, as only three candidates now remain in the field and it necessarily means that when Sheppard's vote, as he is now the lowest man, has been transferred, of the two remaining candidates, the one holding the largest number of votes must be elected.

Sheppard's votes were examined and the result shown to be:

Transferred to Muir	124
Transferred to Sears	96
Non-transferable	19
Total Sheppard's votes	239

This made the final total:

Greenfield	418
Muir, 286 plus 124 from Sheppard..	410
Sears, 298, plus 96 from Sheppard..	394
Spoiled ballots	1
Non-transferable papers	30

Total votes cast 1,253

H. Greenfield and A. C. Muir were, therefore, elected, and all that remained for the election committee to do was to present their report to the convention.

After the result was announced at the convention, one delegate asked why it was that Muir was elected when he had not received the full required quota of votes. The answer to that question is that all the votes have been counted and the election is completed. If the 30 men whose ballot papers became exhausted and were, therefore, non-transferable had only voted from 1 to 7 on their ballot papers, so that there would have been no exhausted ballots, it necessarily means that one of the last two candidates in the field would have received the full quota. The second successful candidate failed to receive the quota for the reason that some of the delegates, apparently, got tired of voting before they reached the end of the list.

Sheppard's exhausted votes have not been analysed in the same manner as those of the other candidates as this is hardly necessary. If the reader will trace the result of the election through the tabulated statement he should, with this outline, have a fair general idea of the method of counting the vote under the Hare System of the single transferable vote.



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It is drawn, tempered, and waved to meet these severe Western conditions. Frost Fence Wire is full of life, very tough, and has an extra large amount of give and take to it. It has wide powers of expansion and contraction. And it is carefully galvanized with pure, high-grade zinc spelter which protects it from the damaging effects of rain, snow, sleet, hail and fog.

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And, if the 7½ war tax and the freight charges (over which we have no control) were deducted from the price of Frost Fence, you would find that this specially built fence is being sold in Western Canada for actually less than No. 9 gauge fences of ordinary commercial wire are being sold at in the Western States.

Your money will buy more real weather-resisting quality, longer years of service and more downright value in Frost Fence than you can hope to obtain in a fence made from ordinary commercial wire. Styles and sizes suitable for all fence purposes.

Frost Steel and Wire Co., Limited, Hamilton, Canada

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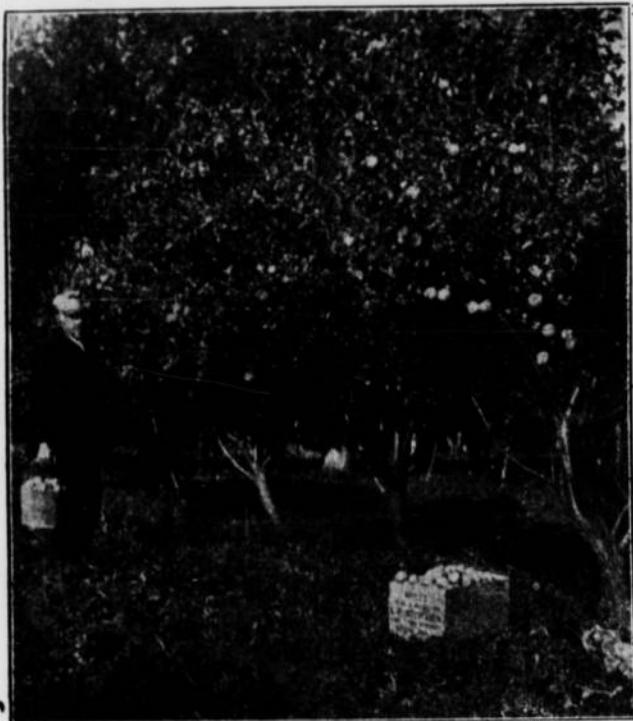
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A. P. Stevenson & Sons, Morden, Man.



Give "Mother" Some Fun!

"Mother" toils at the tub. "Mother" does all kinds of chores. "Mother" is glad to do this—she thinks it's her part. You love "mother" and know she's the best thing on the farm. Then why not give "mother" more fun? Do it. We'll tell you how.

Go for the gophers! Kill 'em! Save grain! Gophers make "mother" work twice as hard as she needs to. They make you work twice as hard too. They will rob you of \$500, perhaps \$1,000 or more this very year unless you use

Kill-Em-Quick

A package of Kill-Em-Quick to take care of 100 acres costs only \$1.20. A gopher destroys from 2 to 10 bushels an acre. Say he destroys two—that's 200 bushels on each 100 acres. With wheat at \$1.90 per bushel you save \$380. You make a net profit of \$378.80 on a \$1.20 Kill-Em-Quick investment! This you can easily save for "mother," yourself and the kids.



100-acre size
\$1.20
40-acre size
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Kill-Em-Quick Company (Canada) Ltd., Regina, Sask.

Kill-Em-Quick is a powder. It's tremendously strong. There's no other like it! It's the most for the money. The best farmers in the Province use Kill-Em-Quick. Ask them about it.

We are offering cash prizes of \$250 to Boys and Girls of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba under 21 years living on farms, who will take the best photographs of dead gophers killed by our Kill-Em-Quick.

Go to your Druggist or Dealer in town and get one of the Contest Blanks for your son or your daughter. If you can't get a blank, or can't get Kill-Em-Quick, write us and we'll send you some blanks and mail you direct and postpaid a package of Kill-Em-Quick on receipt of the quoted price!

Two Weeklies Quoted From

*John Williams in the Manitoba
Legislature Deals Incisively
With Two Extracts*

IN the speech which he made in moving the address in reply to the lieutenant-governor's speech from the throne, at the beginning of the present session of the Manitoba legislature, John Williams, the member for Arthur, took occasion to refer to articles which he had read in two weeklies, namely, City Life, published in Winnipeg, and Rural Canada, published in Toronto. Mr. Williams said in that portion of his speech:—

"I came across a publication in this city the other day, from which I make the following quotation:—

'Milk is down slightly in price since the new ruling of the Board of Commerce. But bread is up, owing to the Wheat Board having handed the farmers of this country another plum in the shape of a 15 per cent. in the price of their wheat. . . .

'We may be prejudiced in the matter, but we cannot help feeling that the Canadian consumers are being unduly taxed in this regard, and that the action of the Canadian Wheat Board has been due to pressure from farmers' associations that have the advantage of strong organization and of considerable political power. We cannot help feeling some apprehension that in this matter we have already a foretaste of what consumers generally, and city people in particular, in Canada may expect if the farmers' organizations succeed in securing control of the government at Ottawa.'"

Commenting on the foregoing extract from the weekly mentioned, Mr. Williams said:—

"The farmers of this country are not looking for 'plums,' and they are perfectly sure that they have never been handed anything but lemons during the last 40 years. Are we to understand that we are being handed a 'plum' when our wheat is kept 50 cents or so below the available price, so that the city people may get their bread that much cheaper? . . . I will tell this writer and those he professes to speak for what they 'may expect if the farmers' organizations succeed in securing control of the government at Ottawa.'"

"They will see taxation taken off the necessities of life, they will get cheaper foodstuffs because the handicaps on production will be removed. They will get cheaper clothing in a freer and larger market to buy in, they will see special privileges to the few at the expense of the many abolished, and, in a word, will get at last a real chance to run the race of life in a fair field where there are no favors to any."

The article in Rural Life from which Mr. Williams read an extract to which he took occasion, was a contributed article dealing with the receipts and the expenditures on a farm of 100 acres "somewhere in Ontario." Said Mr. Williams, with reference to that article:—

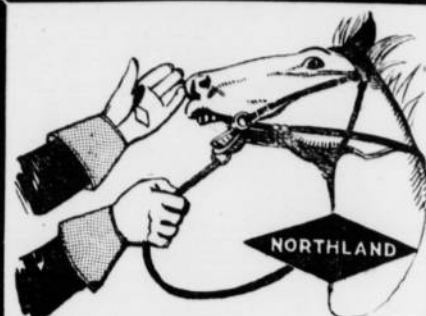
"The conclusion of the whole matter is that a man on a 100-acre farm in Ontario is well off and making money, if he works hard and long enough. But the gem of the whole effusion is found in the statement that to the item of 'wages, free house and perquisites to the hired man,' is added this remark:—

'To this should probably be added something for the board of the hired man; but since supplies of milk, butter, eggs, pork, veal, lamb, vegetables of all kinds and part of the fuel come off the farm, a charge seems scarcely necessary for this item.'"

In regard to which Mr. Williams said:—

"Well, are all these not worth what they would bring if sold in the marketplace? Should no value be placed upon the time that the farmer's wife or daughter spends in preparing the food and attending to the cleanliness and comfort of 'the hired man?' It costs just as much to prepare the ground for, plant and harvest the 'vegetables of all kinds' that 'the hired man,' as well as the farmer and his family consume as it does what is sold."

In regard to the weekly in which the



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Flexibility is a big thing in these all-leather gloves. You'll find you can work as well in them as with your bare hands—and they do keep your hands in better shape. Wax-sewn seams—thorough workmanship—good material.

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Maple Seedlings, 1 to 1½ ft., per 100	\$2.00
Cottonwood Seedlings, 2 ft., per 100	2.00
Russian Golden Willows, 1 to 1½ ft., per 100	4.00
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Russian Poplar, 1 to 1½ ft., per doz., per 100	1.00
Russian Willow Cuttings, per 100	.85
Russian Poplar Cuttings, per 100	.90
Red Currants, well rooted, per doz.	1.85
Black Currants, well rooted, per doz.	2.50
Red Raspberries, hardy, the best, per doz.	.85
Per 100	6.00
Houghton Gooseberries, per doz.	2.75
Victoria Red Rhubarb, per doz.	1.75
Apples, Hibernial, Wealthy, Okabina, 4-ft.	.60
Crabs, Transcendent, Siberian, 1½ to 2 ft.	.40
Hybrid Plums, 4-ft., each	.75
Wild Plums, 2-ft., each	.25
Lilac and Honeysuckles, 3 to 4 ft., each	.60
Roses and Peony, Red, Pink and White, each	.50
Caragana, 1-ft., per 100	3.00
4 to 6 ins., per 100	2.00
Maple Trees, 5 to 6 ft., each	.65

Express paid on all orders of \$2.00 and over. Every order for \$3.00 gets four Caraganas free; \$5.00 order gets six; and double for \$10 order. Special low prices for cuttings in lots of 10,000 or over.

PRINTED DIRECTIONS

The old Reliable Nurseries
Twenty-eight years in Business at Virden

John Caldwell

VIRDEN - MANITOBA

article in question about the receipts and expenditures on a farm of 100 acres "somewhere in Ontario" was printed, Mr. Williams said:—

"A short time ago I received through the mail a copy of an eastern publication called Rural Canada, a sheet I would judge devoted to the spread of protectionist propaganda, via the Canadian reconstruction route. It bears all the earmarks of its sponsors, including Sir John Willison's portrait."

Reduced Seed Grain Rates

By J. B. Musselman

DURING the last four years the farmers of the province have been saved more than all the moneys spent in maintaining the Central office of the association since its inception by the savings effected through it under this tariff alone. Local secretaries and other missionaries for the association should fully understand this tariff and they are fully justified in quoting the arrangement as one of those services of the association measurable in dollars and not subject to sentimental exaggeration.

Reduced seed grain rates have been in effect for a portion of each year during a considerable period of years on lines west of Port Arthur, Ontario, under a special tariff, re-issued each season and last issued on October 22, 1919, becoming effective on November 1, and expiring June 20, 1920.

Some years ago shippers had so exploited this tariff that it was stated that more grain was being shipped under it than the entire quantity required for seed. It may be somewhat of a shock to many to know that many thousands of persons, including farmers, had practiced this fraud, and that their dishonesty was about to cause a great loss to those farmers in need of seed since the railway companies, for their own protection were obliged to discontinue the special seed grain rate.

As soon as knowledge of this decision had reached the Central office of the provincial Grain Growers' Association, joint representation was especially made in behalf of those areas where seed had to be imported in large quantities. An arrangement was arrived at by which the railway companies undertook to re-issue the special tariff, provided the Grain Growers' Associations in the three provinces would lend their co-operation in an effort to prevent the dishonest use of it. The farmer must make a written declaration stating the quantity he requires and that he is entitled to the seed grain rate. His declaration must be signed also by the local secretary of the Grain Growers' Association, who, it is presumed, will have a fairly good idea of whether or not the applicant is making an honest declaration. Each certificate requires the counter signature of the Central secretary, as a guarantee of the bona fides of the local secretary.

Originally, these applications had to be signed by the farmer and the local secretary before being forwarded to the Central secretary for counter signature. This process proved tedious and impracticable, and the arrangement was amended so as to permit a number of certificates being forwarded to each local secretary, each bearing the signature of the Central secretary. It is, therefore, possible for all local secretaries to issue certificates promptly, upon application in person, by farmers entitled to the reduced rate.

For Benefit of Farmers

The rate is issued purely for the benefit of the farmers and is applicable only on grain actually to be used for seed. Dealers are not supposed to benefit under this tariff and can secure the rate only through presenting farmers' certificates thus assuring that the benefit accrues to the farmer and not to the dealer.

The conditions under which railway agents may apply the rate in Saskatchewan are:

1. A countersigned certificate must be produced, signed by the secretary of the provincial Grain Growers' Association; also by the local secretary and the consignee, with complete information filled in.

2. Car-load shipments for distribution to a number of farmers may be consigned to the local secretary of the Grain Growers' Association, who will

Continued on page 29

THE BIGGEST BOOK OF THE YEAR

There is nothing like it. It is by far the most complete and practical work ever prepared for the farmer

The most important Book Announcement of the Year

Crop Production in Western Canada

By Professor
JOHN BRACKEN
(University of Saskatchewan)

is the only authoritative book ever published—dealing with the problems of the Western Canadian farmer in the production of grain and fodder crops.

The table of contents gives a good idea of the comprehensive nature of Crop Production.

CONTENTS

- Chap. 1. The Importance of Good Seed.
2. The Choice of Crops.
3. The Principles Underlying Plant Growth.
4. Wheat, the Chief Cereal of the Open Plains.
5. Oats, the Cereal of the Park Belt.
6. Barley, the Feeders' Grain.
7. Rye, the Grain of Hardiness.
8. Flax, the Oil and Linen Plant.
9. Peas, the Crop of Quality.
10. Forage Crops, the Crops of Permanence.
11. Root Crops, Nature's Provision for the Health of Stock in Winter.
12. Potatoes, the Cheapest Human Food.
13. Corn, a Dry Farm Fodder for the Warmer Parts.
14. Insect Enemies of Field Crops.
15. Diseases of Potatoes.
16. Appendix.

Each chapter is brimful of practical information based on investigations and experiments conducted over many years by one of the foremost authorities on field crops on the continent. It contains 423 pages—is printed on good paper, has large, clear, readable type and is relieved by over 175 descriptive illustrations and tables. The book is not only an authoritative text book but is also written in simple language expressly to meet the conditions on the average Western Canadian farm. This book is written in Western Canada by a Western man for the farmers of the West.

The book is profusely illustrated from photographs and charts. The charts particularly are a unique feature of the work, presenting graphically the results obtained from different methods of cultivation and from different varieties. No matter what problem confronts you in crop production the answer, so far as investigation and experience up to the present teaches, is found in Professor Bracken's book.

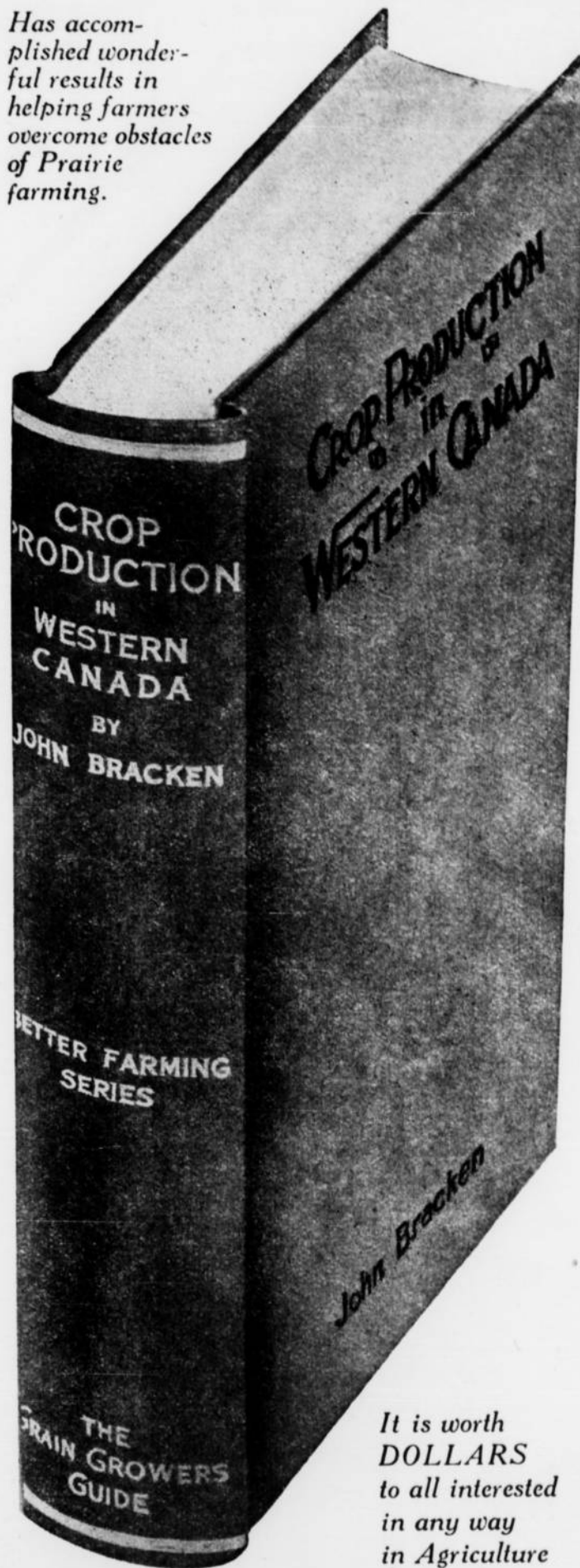
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As the new idea in medicine seems to be to keep one from getting sick, so the new idea in farming is to prevent one from making costly mistakes—one little mistake may impoverish your soil, another may waste weeks of your time and so on. Just as we have the physician who specializes in medicine, so we have in John Bracken, a crop doctor who specializes in agriculture.

You know yourself that to get the most out of your farm you must keep abreast of the times, you must watch others and apply to your own farm the best of all you see, hear or read.

We know every farmer reading John Bracken's book,

Crop Production in Western Canada

will receive great benefit, for no one farmer can hope to learn by his own experience as much as a specialist who is constantly experimenting, investigating and observing. No one is so well qualified as Professor Bracken to write a book on this subject, for into it he has put the best years of his life, and he is not only able to secure results but is gifted with the ability to tell you how to do it in a clear, understandable manner. It is impossible to describe so important a work in this space, but we want every farmer interested in increasing his production and profits to send for a copy for seven days' free reading on our

Seven-day Approval Plan

Mail the coupon below, send no money, we will mail you Crop Production in Western Canada, and if, after seven days, you are not thoroughly satisfied that it is well worth the price we ask you may return it to us and the transaction will cost you nothing.

If you are progressive and aggressive enough to want to improve your crops, get bigger and better yields, enjoy greater prosperity and happiness, then keep the book and send us only \$3.00.

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THE BOOK COMES ON APPROVAL—

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Gentlemen: I would like you to send me on approval copy of Prof. Bracken's book, Crop Production in Western Canada, with the distinct understanding that I have, seven days after its receipt, to either return the book to you (in an unsoiled condition) or send you its price, viz., \$3.00.

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1933	100 and Interest	5.50 Per Cent.
1937	101 and Interest	5.40 Per Cent.
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1934	97 and Interest	5.80 Per Cent.

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A special department dealing only with the efficient handling of Farmers' Estates and in charge of a carefully chosen staff of experienced inspectors, is at your service. Write us for any information you wish regarding this department.



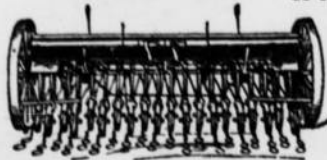
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I have for sale now a number of young bulls and a few young heifers, one and two years old, all sired by Bonnie Brae 62nd (14156), and out of females of my own breeding, good, growthy, healthy specimens of this splendid breed. Write me, or better still, come and see them. Prices are right.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Banks and Rural Credits

Banks Still Holding Out—Would Restrict Sphere of Rural Credits

Societies and Limit Amount of Loans—By M. A. Young

ALTHOUGH official announcement was made last week by Hon. Edward Brown, provincial treasurer of Manitoba, that the difficulty between the banks and the Manitoba Rural Credits Societies had been overcome, and the banks would continue to lend money to the societies during the present season at six per cent., later developments indicate that the matter is still unsettled. The banks, it is understood, assert that Hon. Edward Brown's statement is not satisfactory to them, and is not a correct statement of the conditions upon which they are prepared to continue lending to the farmers through the rural credits societies. The terms on which the banks are prepared to do business are indicated in the article by Vere Brown, western superintendent of the Bank of Commerce, which was published in The Guide last week. Mr. Brown stated the issue between the banks and the government as follows:

"The rural credit societies have been lending to members at seven per cent. and paying the banks six per cent. The banks hold the view that, having regard to the value of money and to the conditions existing in this new and sparsely-settled country, the societies should be lending at eight per cent. and paying the banks seven per cent. The banks offered to compromise at six and-a-half per cent. provided a limit were placed on the maximum amount to be loaned any individual member, so that the operation of the act would be restricted to its original object, namely, to assist the struggling farmer—but this offer was refused."

Another point in the bankers' case which was mentioned by the provincial treasurer, is the opinion that rural credits societies should not be established in the older portions of the province where the needs of the district are fully served by the banks. Thus there are three main points at issue between the banks and the rural credits societies. The banks object to the rural credits system being permitted to spread over the country generally; they desire to limit the amount which a member may borrow through a society; and they consider that they should be allowed to charge a rate of seven per cent. to the societies, which would mean a rate of eight per cent. to members, though they are willing to compromise at six and-a-half per cent. These points are worthy of serious and careful consideration. It may be that the provincial government by the establishment of a state bank for the receipt of deposits may be able to make the rural credits societies independent of the chartered banks, but the banking system of Canada is one of the soundest institutions in the world, and one which, though it certainly is capable of improvement is, nevertheless, rendering great service

to the agricultural and industrial life of this country. It is difficult, however, to understand on what ground the banks can justify their demand that the rural credits societies should confine their activities to the newer and more sparsely-settled districts and should not be allowed to serve both the struggling homesteader and the well-established farmer who needs and is in a position to secure a substantial amount of credit. A loan of \$2,500 was spoken of by Hon. Edward Brown as the maximum which, in the opinion of the banks, a rural credits society should be permitted to advance, and the only conclusion one can come to is that the banks are willing that rural credits societies shall give service in newly-settled districts and to struggling farmers, provided the bigger loans and those offering the better security are preserved to themselves. In other words, the banks want the cream of the business, and would leave the rural credits societies only the skim-milk. If the rural credits societies could be organized throughout the West, and every farmer, big and little, could avail himself of their services, a rate of six and-a-half per cent. to the banks and seven and-a-half to the borrowers, would not perhaps be regarded as an excessive rate.

On this point of interest rates, however, attention should be called to a statement contained in Vere Brown's article in last week's Guide in which he dwells at some length on the large amount of work which is thrown upon the country bank manager in handling farmers' loans. The country bank manager, he points out, as a rule has to sit down with each farmer customer and spend a good deal of time gathering the necessary information as to his assets and liabilities. This involves an enquiry as to mortgage interest, debts for machinery, livestock, store accounts, etc., and the information thus gathered has to be verified. Then there is the trouble of notifying the borrower, and of keeping in touch with his operations to see that he uses his credit wisely and does not incur unnecessary fresh obligations. But the rural credit societies relieve the banks of all this trouble and expense, and give them absolute security which is supported by the municipalities and by the provincial government itself. The banks, surely, should welcome a system which takes all this responsibility off their hands, and should recognize that it enables them to transact business, with profit, at lower rates than they have required hitherto in dealing direct with farmers.

The rural credits system was not set up in opposition to the banks. It is, today, an adjunct to the banking system which should be of service both to those engaged in the banking business and to the farming community, and no effort should be spared to solve the present difficulty along the lines of co-operation.

The Only Thing That Bothers Us

B. L. V. FLOWERS.

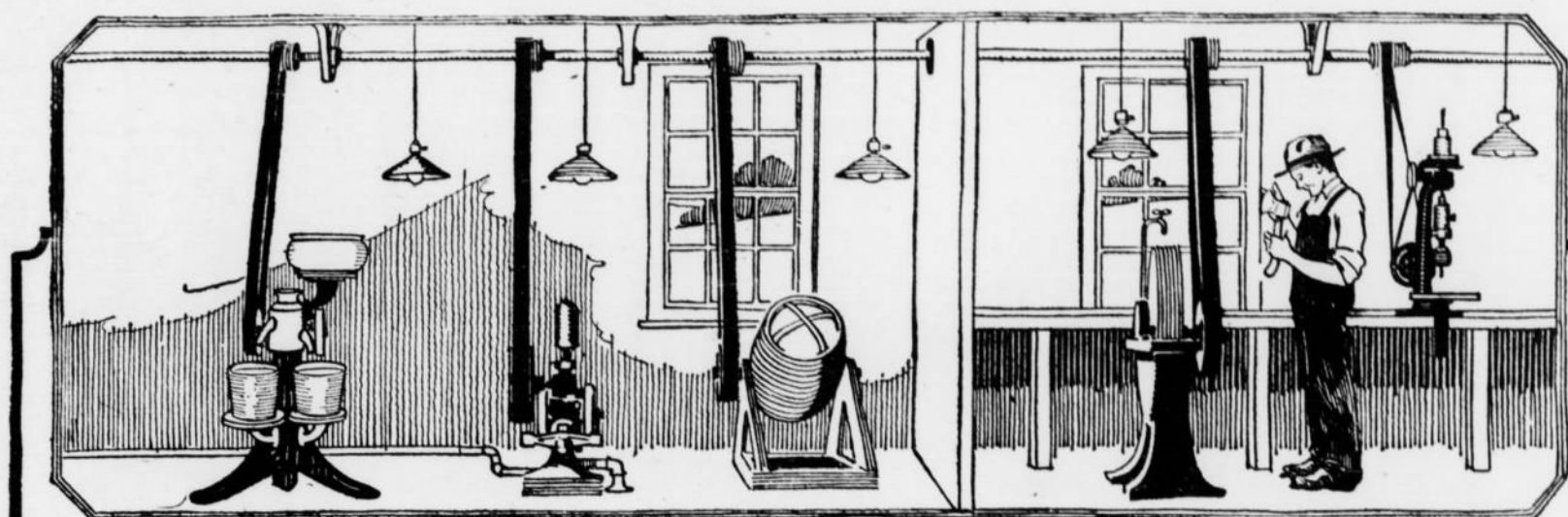
Oh, we Unionists, Conservatives an' 'owlin' Lib'rals, too,
Are losin' of our prestige an' we're feelin' sort o' blue,
Fer the only thing that bothers us is loomin' into view;
It's wot in 'ell these farmers want, an' wot in 'ell they'll do!

They 'aven't 'ad no trynin'; they 'ardly know the gime,
They 'aven't seemed to matter much; they're votin' was the sime;
Yet the only thing that bothers us is wot to do or try,
Fer wot in 'ell will 'appen if these farmers 'ave their w'y?

The leggy, nosey new 'uns simply go an' organize,
The w'y they take the country folk is 'ard to realize;
An' the only thing that bothers us, from wot we see an' 'ear,
Is 'ow in 'ell we'll manage them another dozen year.

My word, it 'appened sudden, we'n in old Ontario,
The farmers won so easy, an' surprised us all, y'u know;
But the only thing that bothers us still bothers us like sin—
It's 'ow in 'ell we'll get 'em out w'en once they've gotten in.

Oh, we Unionists, Conservatives an' 'owlin' Lib'rals, too,
Must get together quickly an' see wot we can do;
Fer the only thing that bothers us won't bother us no more,
W'en once these bloomin' farmers get the most men on the floor!



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Your home and farm buildings brilliantly lighted the moment you press a button. Your time and labor saved morning, noon and night. Your wife relieved of work and worry every day of the year. Your farm increased in value and earning power because you can undertake and accomplish more.

No matter where you live or what kind of farming you do, you will find in the utility of this plant the greatest source of comfort and satisfaction on your farm. The "F" Power and Light Plant is constructed as a separate unit plant, so that the full power of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.p. "Z" engine can be utilized to run the separator, churn, grindstone, pump, washing machine, and any other light machinery.

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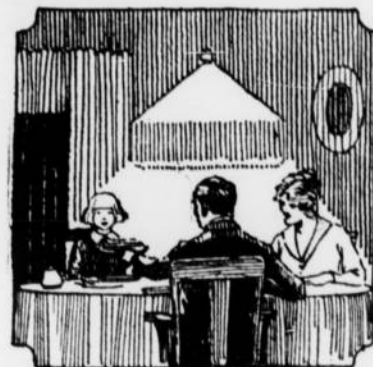
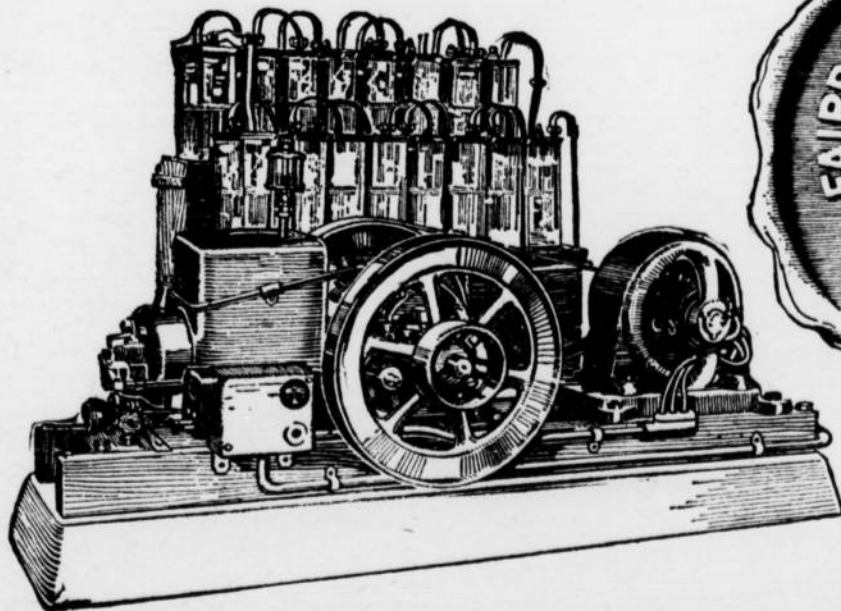
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It is always well to have a Savings Account upon which interest is regularly paid and from which you are free to draw at any time should you have a good opportunity to buy stock or feed. A Savings Account is Ready Money.

78A

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180 Branches—82 Branches in Western Canada.

The Farmer-Banker Alliance

You go to your lawyer for legal advice; to the doctor for medical advice; why not to The Merchants Bank for financial advice?

If you want a loan to buy cattle, hogs or equipment—if you want information as to how to invest money—come to those who make a business of financial matters, and are in a position to give you sound and impartial advice.



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With its 36 Branches in Manitoba, 46 Branches in Saskatchewan, 86 Branches in Alberta, 12 Branches in British Columbia, 138 Branches in Ontario, 44 Branches in Quebec, 1 Branch in New Brunswick, and 2 Branches in Nova Scotia, serves rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

Business and Finance

Vere Brown on Exchange

AFTER all the columns that have been written on the exchange situation, there is still a great deal of confusion in the minds of many people as to the cause and effect of the fact that the Canadian dollar is below its normal value in the United States, and the pound sterling below is normal value both in Canada and the United States. One of the clearest statements that has been made in the matter was given by Vere C. Brown, western superintendent of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in addressing the Kiwanis Club, of Winnipeg, recently. Mr. Brown analyzed the effect of the discount on Canadian money in the States as follows:

First, a discouragement of imports from that country and an encouragement of exports. Second, the building of United States manufacturing plants in Canada had been encouraged, and the amount expended as a result was very large. Third, Canadian bonds could be sold very advantageously in the United States, and the export of United States funds from Canada was discouraged. United States companies which had balances in this country when the exchange rate was at one per cent. premium left them here, hoping that exchange would become normal. When exchange rose to three per cent. they hoped that it might fall to one per cent. and when it rose to five per cent. they hoped it might fall to three. It has now risen so high that the funds could not be taken out of the country. One of the United States companies had been caught with an enormous amount in Canada, which had been trapped here. Another result of the high premium on New York funds was that pleasure-seeking people from Canada would not go to Florida or California.

Sterling More Important

Mr. Brown said that much attention had been paid to the premium on New York funds, but the discount on sterling was a much more serious matter. The British buyer was compelled to pay a very high premium to secure funds in Canada to pay for Canadian products. The result had been to check at once the shipment of Canadian meat to Europe. There had also occurred as a result of the discount on sterling the shipment to Canada of millions of dollars' worth of Canadian securities, held in Britain, for which there was a market in Canada, and there had been a liquidation of investments in Canada by European people.

Mr. Brown then dealt with the question, how long the present exchange conditions would continue and indicated that they would probably continue for some time. Factors which would hasten a return to normal would be a recovery in Great Britain, the increase of production from this country and shipment of large quantities of lumber, pulp and other commodities to the United States, a good crop in 1920, and the general practice of thrift by the Canadian people. Mr. Brown said that he mentioned thrift last, since it was quite impossible to induce thrift by precept. The speaker also raised the question of the price which Europe could afford to pay for the Canadian crop of 1920, and referred to the difficulty which might arise in this connection. He said that United States did not want to lend money to Europe, but if it did not do so, Europe could not buy United States goods. The United States could not hope to ship goods freely to Europe under the present circumstances, and the premium on New York funds was a much more serious matter for the people of the United States than it was for the people of Britain. Similarly, the premium on New York funds might be a benefit to Canada, rather than the reverse. It hurt us when we bought, but benefited us when we sold.

Buying in England

An apt illustration of the effect of the low value of the English pound, is provided by a paragraph from the Financial Times, of Montreal and Toronto, which says:

"Representatives of London tailoring establishments who are visiting Canada

this year report a record business, one salesman reporting as high as \$15,000 a day while in Montreal. The low price of the pound sterling makes it possible for the Canadian buyer to get his clothes very much cheaper now in England than at home and on this account Canadian buyers have been placing fairly large orders. In addition, down in the financial district, brokers have had a pretty good year and they are buying liberally. One of the members of the local exchange, who is always noted for his quietly neat appearance, is credited with an order for 20 suits, while several others bought an even dozen suits, of different patterns."

This shows how the low value of the pound encourages the purchase of English goods by Canadians. The high value of the United States dollar on the other hand discourages the purchase of United States goods. The same thing makes it less profitable to sell Canadian goods in England, and more profitable to sell Canadian products in the United States.

As the channels of trade are changed as a result of this, imports and exports will tend towards a level and discounts and premiums on British and United States money will be reduced and finally disappear. The disease thus produces its own remedy, and the public must be content to exercise patience and wait for trade balances and exchange rates to adjust themselves. In the meantime, those who object to having their money discounted in the United States, can spend it in Great Britain where it will be accepted at a premium.

Victory Bonds

A correspondent writes: "I have a few victory bonds of which I would like to sell one or two from time to time to make ends meet through the spring and summer, and would like your advice as to the best place to look to get the most out of them. The following is a list of what I have: One \$100 five year bond, bought 1917; one \$100 five year bond, bought 1918; five \$100 five year bonds, bought 1919; one \$500 fifteen year bond, bought 1919."

Answer

As the price of victory bonds is now fixed by the victory bond special committee, acting in conjunction with the government, they can be sold through any broker at the same price. A number of reputable bond dealers will be found among Guide advertisers, and any of these can be dealt with with confidence. There is a difference of one per cent. between the broker's prices for buying and selling, this being their remuneration for putting through the transaction. At present owing to prevailing high rates of interest and the large number of people who are desirous of turning their victory bonds into cash, prices are lower than they were last fall, when the 1919 issue was sold at face value and previous issues, exempt from income tax, were selling above par.

Present prices are:

1922 maturity.....	98-99
1923 maturity.....	98-99
1927 maturity.....	99-100
1933 maturity.....	99-100
1937 maturity.....	100-101

Interest on the above is free from federal income tax.

1924 maturity.....	96½-97½
1934 maturity.....	96-97

To all prices must be added interest from last interest date to date of delivery.

It will be noted that the first two bonds on our correspondent's list belong to the issues which are free of income tax, the prices of which are higher than those of the 1919 issues, maturing in 1924 and 1934. To a man who does not come within the income tax-paying class the tax-exempt feature is of no value. To those who pay income tax at the normal rate of 4 per cent., that is single persons with an income between \$1,000 and \$5,000, or married persons whose income is between \$2,000 and \$5,000, the tax exemption is worth just 22 cents per year on each \$100 bond, at present

Achieve Greater Prosperity

by owning a farm in Western Canada, where bigger and better crops are grown and where the cost of land is low. The man on the land never had a better chance of becoming more prosperous than he has today. Ready markets await all he can produce. The depleted herds of Europe insure a profitable market for livestock and livestock products for years to come. Increase your profits by decreasing your cost of production. The low cost of the land in Western Canada enables you to do this, because crops and livestock can be raised most economically.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

has thousands of acres of fertile land, suitable for mixed farming and livestock raising, for sale at low prices and on easy terms. Land that will grow grain and fodder crops of various kinds may be had at prices averaging about \$18 an acre. Only one-tenth down and twenty years to pay the balance.

IRRIGABLE FARM LANDS

capable of producing large crops of wheat and other grains, alfalfa and all kinds of fodders, beets, potatoes, tomatoes, vegetables, every season, and supporting maximum number of livestock per acre, for sale at prices averaging \$50 an acre, including water rights. One-tenth cash and twenty years to pay the balance. Loan of \$2,000 towards buildings, fencing, etc., on these lands.

Free Booklets containing full information gladly furnished by

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Flax Seed

Good Seed Flax will be scarce next spring and we are importing Argentine seed, which has been successfully grown in the North-west and promises increased yields.

Write Us for Information.

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338 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

**\$1,000,000
TO LOAN**

If you must borrow make your mortgage an asset rather than a liability.

This can be done by taking advantage of our offer.

WRITE US.

THE NORTHWESTERN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE
WINNIPEG, MAN.



rates of income tax. This point must be taken into consideration, when deciding which bonds to sell. The person whose income is below the income tax minimum, and is likely to remain so, would do better to sell tax-exempt bonds, which are worth more on the market.

The decline in market value of victory bonds will be a disappointment to those who are obliged to sell at the present time, for they will get less for their bonds, even with the accrued interest, than they paid last November. This, however, is a condition of the money market which no amount of complaining will remedy. As a matter of fact the market for victory bonds at present prices is only assured by the action of the federal government in buying back bonds at the fixed price when the market does not absorb all that are offered. When money becomes "cheaper," that is when interest rates offered on the money market become lower, the price of victory bonds will be higher. In any event, bonds will be redeemed at par when they mature, so that no one who holds them till that time will be the loser, and in the event of prices going above par, as they did last year, it will be possible to make a profit by selling out.

Postmasters' Pay

The attention of The Guide has been drawn to the long fight which the Dominion Postmasters' Association has been making for better pay. Below is the scale of remuneration for those engaged in these positions.

No. of Offices	Paid per Annum	Paid per day	Assistance Allowed
7,972	\$ 60.87	\$.19	0
670	75.00	.24	0
1,450	150.00	.49	0
660	250.00	.80	0
480	350.00	1.12	0
321	450.00	1.45	1
260	550.00	1.80	1
175	650.00	2.10	1
115	750.00	2.40	1
90	850.00	2.75	1
60	950.00	3.05	2
295	1,050.00	3.40	2
87	2,500.00	8.00	3
53	3,500.00	11.00	4
30	4,000.00	13.00	5-10

45 City Offices

It is not generally known that a postmaster's salary is based on a percentage of stamps sold in his particular office. This percentage has been changed from time to time. Prior to the war continued agitation had obtained some redress. When the war stamp regulations came into effect postmasters percentages were correspondingly reduced so that the increased revenue went to the post office department and postmasters did not participate, all of which seems fair considering the avowed purpose for which the tax was levied.

But now a new phase of the matter develops. With the termination of the war has come a very great decrease in post office revenue. This reacts on the postmasters, whose pre-war salaries are cut approximately 25 per cent, so that they are in about the same earning position that they occupied in 1907; while prices are advancing on all sides they face an actual reduction in salary. The contention is not made that city offices are underpaid. The small non-accounting country post-office is rarely conducted as a serious source of revenue. Not even a moderate increase would affect their position much. The biggest pinch is felt in offices too big to constitute a side line to another business and too small to allow of a decent living wage under the department scale. The allowance made for renting suitable buildings is entirely inadequate. In most cases it would not pay for light and heat.

The postmasters, with a considerable sense of the public responsibility which they carry, disavow any intention or desire of a hold-up scheme to carry their point. It will be interesting to see what methods of cajolery will be most efficacious in inducing their suave department heads to loosen up.

A leading Canadian textbook on Mortgages says that in case the party who gave the mortgage is dead a foreclosure notice should be sent to his "present" address—an evident misprint for "former." A bright student noticed the mistake, and in a copy of the book in a certain Toronto law library this query is pencilled in the margin: "Where in h—will you find him?"

THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE - WAWANESA, MANITOBA

BALANCE SHEET

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1919

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Cash on hand, December 31,		Losses	\$189,820.22
1918	\$ 1,261.87	Salaries	29,609.24
Cash in Bank, December 31,		Agents' Commission	33,249.70
1918	108,950.54	Fire Inspection	5,674.28
Premiums	69,297.16	Printing and Stationery	4,920.84
Assessments	220,629.28	Postage	5,085.00
Interest	11,136.44	Rebates	4,033.31
		Advertising	1,119.06
		Directors' Fees	741.60
		Office Furniture	1,636.26
		Travelling Expenses	3,105.75
		Fuel and Light	750.47
		Audit, 1918	388.00
		Audit, 1919	440.00
		Legal Expenses	47.67
		Freight and Express	92.66
		Telephone and Telegraph	94.94
		Taxes, Government and Local	3,098.44
		Commissions on Collections	576.53
		Insurance Premiums	147.10
		Caretaking	528.46
		Licenses	250.00
		War Tax Stamps	146.88
		Sundries	1,760.71
		Victory Loan Bonds	81,350.00
		Cash in Bank, December 31,	
		1919	92,117.31
		Cash on hand, December 31,	
		1919	490.86
			\$411,275.29

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Premium Notes on hand	\$1,075,652.62	Reserve for unearned premiums	\$94,542.18
Office Building and Lots	16,542.46		
Office Furniture, \$4,745.77,			
less depreciation, \$310.95	4,434.82		
Premiums in Agents' hands	159.25		
Debentures	10,000.00		
Dominion War Bonds	29,000.00		
Victory Loan Bonds	206,350.00		
Accrued Interest	2,505.05		
Cash in Bank, December 31,			
1919	92,117.31		
Cash on hand, December 31,			
1919	490.86		
	\$1,437,252.37		

Policies in force: 40,000.

Insurance in force, December 31, 1919 \$83,290,110

Increase in business during 1919 7,658,573

This is to certify that I have made an audit of the books and accounts of your Company for the year ending December 31, 1919, and that this Statement of Assets and Liabilities, and of Receipts and Expenditures, is a true and correct one.

E. L. McDONALD, Auditor.

This Company has no connection with The Western Mutual Fire Insurance Association, or any other combination of Mutual Companies.

Service

builds an institution It doesn't grow with haphazard or unbusinesslike methods.



Each succeeding year finds a larger volume of new assurances written on Old Policyholders. Their appreciation is evidenced in their loyalty to the Company. "Once a Policyholder, always a Policyholder."

Life Insurance, The Manufacturers Life way, means a competence if you live; an estate if you die. Write for particulars of our Guaranteed Plans.

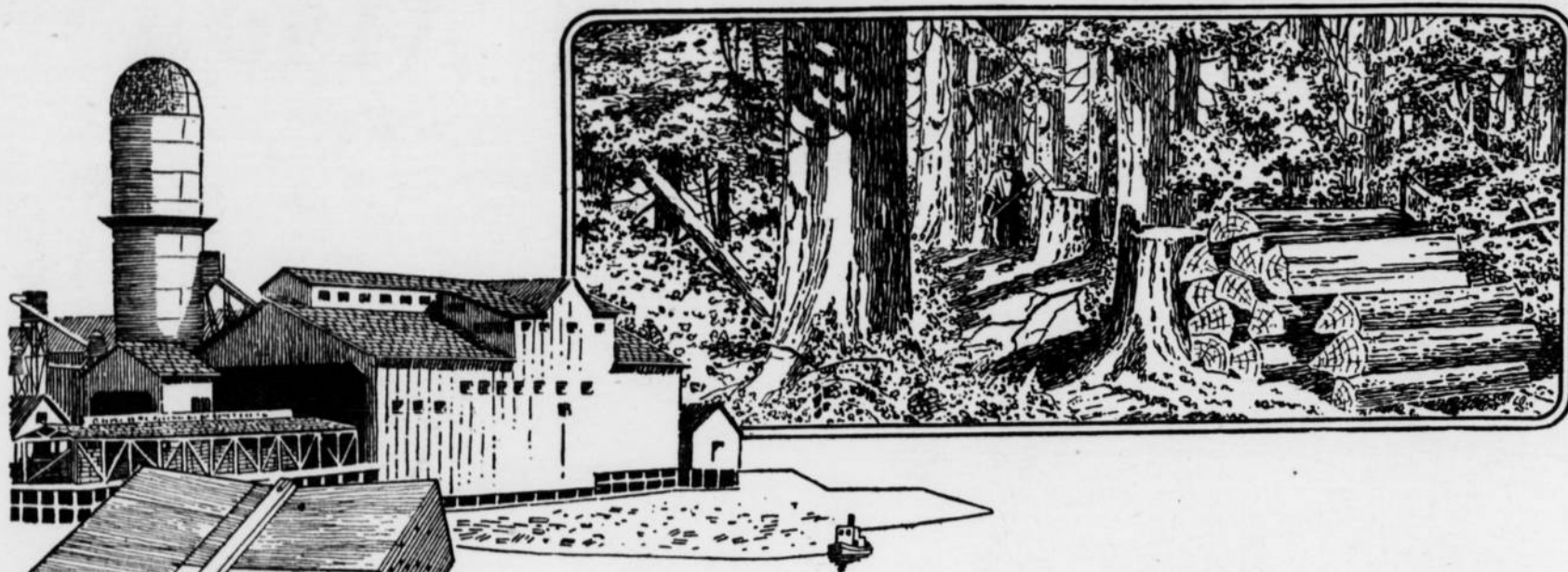
The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company

Head Office - Toronto, Canada

Without obligation, will you kindly furnish me with full particulars of your Guaranteed Policies. I am years of age, and am ^{married} single

Name

Address



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British Columbia ^{RED} CEDAR
SHINGLES

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THE BUILDING MATERIAL THAT IS SUITED
 ABOVE ALL OTHERS FOR WEATHER EXPOSURE

THE decay-resisting powers
 of British Columbia Red
 Cedar Shingles assure you of
 roofing or siding that will last
 a lifetime—even under the most
 trying weather conditions.

THE non-conducting prop-
 erties of British Columbia
 Red Cedar Shingles assure you
 of comfort—of a cool building
 in summer—of warmth in
 winter—give you the height of
 satisfaction.

LONGEST LIFE AT LOWEST COST



BRITISH COLUMBIA RED CEDAR SHINGLES are made from the forest
 giants of British Columbia—the finest stand of Red Cedar in the world.

Currie GOPHER KILLER

Sure Death to Gophers

NOT A TRAP

No danger to family or stock

NOT A POISON

Safe anywhere except in a Gopher Hole

NOT EXPLOSIVE

The destroyer that gets nothing but Gophers

Manufactured
 Exclusively by

Write for Particulars

T. W. Hand Firework Co. Ltd. Brandon Man.

R. S. ROBINSON

Established 1883.

Buyer and Exporter of

Capital \$250,000.

Raw Furs, Hides, Seneca Root Wool and Peltries

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, unlimited quantities MUSKRATS, WOLVES and MINK
 at following high prices for large or small lots.

Winter Rate	\$6.50 to \$3.00	Wolf, Fine Cased, No. 2	\$18.00 to \$ 7.00
Fall Rate	4.00 to 2.00	Wolf, No. 3	2.00 to 1.00
Fall Rate, shot and cut	1.25 to .50	Wolf, No. 4 .....	.50
Fall Rate, Kits .....	.25 to .15	Mink, Prime Dark	35.00 to 18.00
Wolf, Fine Cased, No. 1	28.00 to 10.00	Mink, Prime Pale	25.00 to 12.00

Also All Other FURS at Highest Current Rates.

PRESENT HIDE QUOTATIONS:

Salted Beef Hides 25c to 23c	Kips	30c to 25c	Oxen, Stag and Bull
Frozen Beef Hides 22c to 19c	Horse Hides	\$10 to \$5	Hides, also Side-branded
Calfskins			Beef Hides, proportion-
			ately lower.

ALL HIDES will be figured highest market price on day of receipt.

Ship promptly to R.S.R. Bldg., 43-51 Louise (cor. Pacific Ave.) Winnipeg
 and Rupert

United Farmers of Manitoba

Worker "Drive" Reports

BELOW we quote some samples of the way our workers find the drive working out. The note of optimism is almost universal. While there is no boasting of work done, many letters indicate that our men are putting themselves into the work with fine enthusiasm and with a patience, industry and persistence which are a splendid guarantee of ultimate success.

Elgin, March 12, 1920.

I am glad to report that five of my canvassers have finished and are sending in their reports tomorrow or Monday. Four expect to finish tomorrow. One is away on the jury. This is a statement of how my 12 canvassers are getting along. Most of them are meeting with good success.—W. H. Lucy, captain.

Melita, March 12, 1920.

Reports are very favorable. Canvassers say that practically all farmers are contributing. I have not heard of more than one refusal per canvasser yet, and some of the men are done. It looks pretty good for the day of trial when it comes.—T. Beveridge, organizer.

Fork River, March 13, 1920.

Three of my canvassers report and remittance sent you today. Enthusiasm high. Every farmer coming into line. Three of them actually walked to canvassers house to leave their \$6.00. Out in this bush country its almost impossible to reach everybody. Yet the farmers are meeting my men half-way as it were. It makes my report a little behind those that are better situated, as regards roads, etc. But they are not behind in results as you can see from what they have accomplished and only half the territory covered. Yours for a great cause.—John Williamson, captain.

Souris, March 8, 1920.

A local of the U.F.M. has been organized at Souris, which has been dead for a year or two, but which the coming of political action has galvanized into life. The organizing meeting was addressed by John Crawford and J. H. McKee, of Brandon, and the meeting a week later to inaugurate the drive was addressed by D. G. McKenzie, of the Central office, who lucidly explained the history of the movement and the plans for political action. These meetings were enthusiastically attended and will have much to do with the success of the coming drive in this district. The officers elected for the local are: President, W. H. Hicks; vice-president, C. Edgerton; president Women's Section, Mrs. Ledingham; directors: A. Lovatt, A. Gerow, John Bowles, Jas. Ledingham, W. Sanderson, A. Wright; secretary-treasurer, J. H. Messenger.—J. H. Messenger, secretary.

Elk Ranch Appreciation

We, the members of Elk Ranch local association of United Farmers of Manitoba, wish to thank John Tom Davies, president of Polonia U.F.M. local association, very sincerely, through The Grain Growers' Guide, for his help which he so eagerly rendered to organize our settlement into a local association of U.F.M.

Mr. Davies, our favorite old-timer, lived amongst us several years ago. Through zealous work in the interest of the community he earned considerable regard. No doubt that in the neighboring districts as well as in ours, everyone, with pleasure, mentions his name and has a number of good words in store to say of him. For example: In spite of quite unfavorable weather, that owing to which, we had a very unproportional attendance at our meeting, he drove for nine miles with his own team to our meeting. "For an aged man as him it was too much," everybody remarked. At the meeting, he generously poured out his energy and really spoke so impressively that even those who do not understand the English language, proved to understand him quite well what he wanted of them,

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

for every one joined the organization which is fairly well progressing.

To remiss members let this serve as an inspiring example of missionary sacrifice.

Also we wish to thank our teacher, Stephen B. Wolanczyk, who initiated the organization, and induced us to organize at the meeting for that purpose. By the interest he is taking in the community I dare say we have a good reason to hope that nothing will be left undone to look forward to the noblest community servant.—John Lewandowski, president.

A Worker at Rest

We regret to report the death on 28th ultimo, from pneumonia, of our

vice-president, James Dilworth. Since coming to this district from Carlton County, Ont., in 1904, the late Mr. Dilworth had been engaged in farming, in which occupation he met with more than average success. Through his cheerfulness and high integrity he had won the esteem and respect of a large number of friends and acquaintances, and in his death, he will not only be missed by his parents, brother and sisters, but by the community at large. He was a man who took a keen interest in the community, the church and the state, broad-minded in his principles, sound in his judgment, and above all, just in his dealings with his fellowmen, he was what we may term "a true democrat."

Our local is the richer for the influ-

To all United Farmers in Manitoba:

Your Central Political Committee was instructed by the annual convention at Brandon, to "proceed with the utmost vigor" organization for independent political action. This, they immediately proceeded to do, and inside of one month had held a meeting in each federal constituency in the province and placed before the representatives of the organized farmers in each of these constituencies a carefully prepared plan of organization for a big drive for funds to ensure independent political action.

Under this plan each constituency was sub-divided into eight township divisions, with a captain over each, who was pledged to enlist a canvasser in every half-township, who would pledge himself to begin as soon as possible after March 8, to canvass the head of every farm household for \$6.00 for independent political action to put the New National Policy in force by electing our own candidates at the next federal election.

In order to secure a strong body of public opinion behind this policy, and to at the same time give permanency to our movement, your committee made arrangements which enabled each household contributing \$6.00 for independent political action to have one of that household a member in the U.F.M. for one year and to get The Grain Growers' Guide for three years.

Ten constituencies accepted this plan and your Central committee furnished them with the necessary supplies and put forth every effort to make the drive a success, at the same time trying to hold the expenses in connection therewith down to the lowest possible figure, and the drive is a success, that is, it is very successful where the men enlisted have done their part of the job. Our returns already show that neither the adverse weather, roads or health conditions have prevented some canvassers from making a thorough canvass.

The dried-out portions of the province are putting up the funds fully better than some of the more prosperous sections; French, Ruthenian, Polish, English, Canadians, all are proving their support of our principles in a most hearty response, both with personal service and money contributions. On this date, we have a fine army of ten organizers, 95 captains and 816 canvassers pledged, and along with these are many faithful workers who are helping in the canvass. This is an excellent organization provided each individual does his full share of the work allotted to him.

The returns of money received in Central unless very materially increased inside of the next ten days, will not leave a fund in any constituency, in any sense nearly adequate for election purposes. These returns indicate that much honest, hard work has been done by the canvassers who have reported, and this is fully appreciated by your committee, but we must face the cold facts of the case, that unless we make a thorough canvass of each half-township, and that if possible, before seeding starts, we will not be thoroughly organized in case we should have an election during the coming summer. If we fail to carry the next election it will be because some canvassers have not canvassed all the electors in their territory. Every constituency which expects to elect an independent candidate will have to put up a fund of at least \$5,000, that is the very lowest figure on which it would be either safe or fair to attempt to call a nominating convention and ask a man to stand for election.

Out of the 816 canvassers pledged to do this work only 210 have, up to this time, sent any money into Central; no doubt, many of the remaining 606 have collected money and we know, from letters received, that many of those who have already sent in returns are still at work completing the canvass.

We appeal to every member of our association and to every officer whether provincial, district or local, as well as to every pledged captain and canvasser, to see that this canvass is made in your half-township before April 3. It must be done before seeding, and to be effective it must be done thoroughly. We want to again thank those faithful ones who have so nobly done their part, whether as organizers, captains, canvassers or helpers during the last few weeks, and we are proud to be able to say that the number of canvassers who have flunked on the job and returned their receipt books without making the canvass, could, up to the present, be counted on the fingers of one hand.

In our calendar there is but one time—NOW!

But one day—TODAY!

But one season—the getting busy season!

Yours sincerely,

CENTRAL POLITICAL EXECUTIVE.

ence that he exerted in it, but there is a vacant place to be filled, and we can only say in the words of the poem:

"God give us men, a time like this demands,
Stout hearts, strong minds, true and willing hands;
Men that the spoil of office will not slay,
Men that have hearts, men that will not lie."
—Directors, Rounthwaite local.

The Taxation Commission Report

By way of reply to certain attacks made on him and on Peter Wright, in reference to the report of the taxation commission, the following statement was made in the legislature on Friday last, by the secretary:

"A few weeks ago a certain Winnipeg paper, in an editorial article, took occasion to refer to myself and to Peter Wright, of Myrtle, Manitoba, who were appointed by the Grain Growers' Association of the province as its representatives on the Assessment and Taxation Commission of the province, taking the ground that by acquiescence in the report of that commission we had violated our principles as supporters of the Farmers' Platform, the particular point apparently being that while the platform advocates taxation of land values the report scathingly denounces Single Tax. In that connection I have no authority to represent Mr. Wright, but I wish to mention incidentally that his position on the Qualifications' Board of the Soldier Settlement Commission, rendered it impossible for him to give any considerable time to the taxation commission, and hence he can hardly be held responsible for details in its findings, and as a matter of fact his name does not appear among those who signed the report.

"In regard to myself, I have to say that as in the case of Mr. Wright, I expected when I was appointed that I would be able to attend the sittings of the commission and to take part in its work. Circumstances, however, developed during the year which rendered that impossible, and as a result I attended only a few of the opening sittings and took no part at all in the later deliberations. The accounts of the commission include no payments of any kind to me, and I disclaim absolutely and entirely, any responsibility for the conclusions and findings.

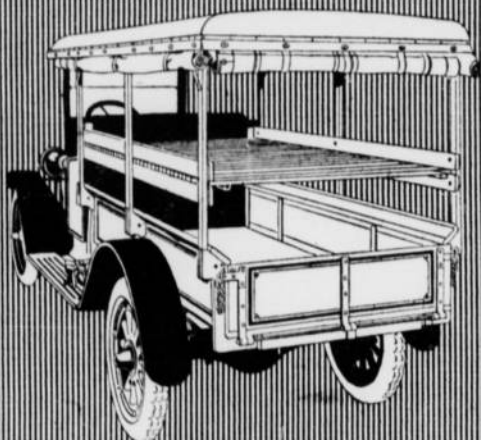
"I wish to say further that I regard the commission as a mistake as a method of accomplishing the purpose aimed at. I have not heard the cost but I am convinced the expenses must be high, and that the same results could have been attained by one or two commissioners with a reduction of expense by 75 or 80 per cent.

"As to the findings of that commission I am convinced that they could all have been written without the sittings being held and that they are largely the personal views of two or at the most three men.

"I wish to refer to one matter of detail, i.e., the reference to Single Tax. I do not profess to be an absolutely orthodox Single Taxer, but I believe in general and wide application of the principle of taxation of land values and of all natural resources. What the report does is to formulate a series of statements of the most extreme and fantastic views ever held as to the operation of the principle and then to denounce them. In doing so it fails to recognize the worth of a moderate and gradual application of the principle, and hence, the conclusions are, in my view, entirely inconclusive. In spite of this report the principle will continue to receive support, and when the New National Policy comes to be enacted the land values tax will be an important part of it. I trust some good may come from the work of the commission, but in any case, neither responsibility nor credit can come to myself in connection therewith."



Cab and Sills



Fruit and Truck Gardener's Van



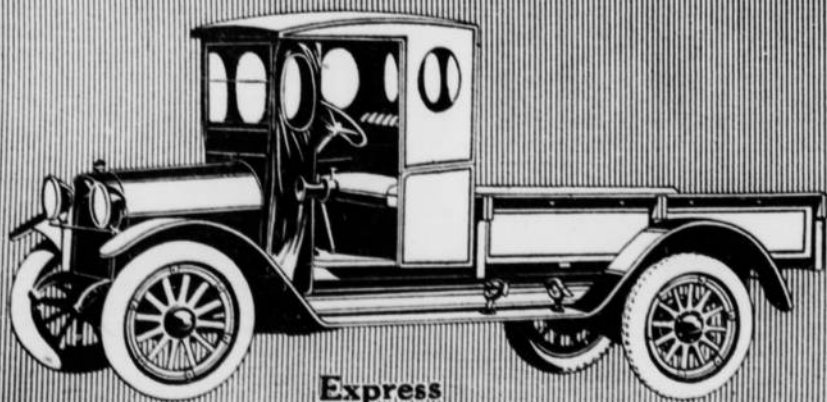
"Carry-All"



"Grain-Tight" Box



Stock Rack



Express



Express with Canopy Top

REO

Figure This for Yourself

How much more would it have meant to you in the past if you had been able to deliver your crops, your garden truck, your dairy produce or your live stock—hogs, cattle, sheep—to market in time to take advantage of the highest quotations?

Figure back—you'd have been a very rich man by now.

Add to that what you would have realized from a greater acreage seeded each year, and crops harvested in prime condition so as to command the highest prices.

This extra efficiency—this extra profit—is now possible to the Country Business Man.

A Reo "Speed-Wagon"—on pneumatic tires—will enable you to rush your produce to market within a few hours after you have gotten the top quotations—and to deliver the most perishable fruits or live stock in prime condition and with the minimum of depreciation in weight and value.

Free yourself from a non-competitive, small-town market!

The "Speed-Wagon" brings several markets within reach and stimulates competitive bidding.

No matter what your specialty or the nature of your produce you can have a body that exactly suits your needs, by mounting on the basic body below any of the attachments shown at left. The adaptability of this "Speed-Wagon" is almost limitless.

Two standard types are shown at bottom—the standard basic (express) body and the canopy express—and you can buy from your Reo dealer any or all of the attachments for a few dollars extra—either at time of buying the "Speed-Wagon" or any time thereafter.

Electric starter and lights are standard equipment.

Factory Representatives:

Joseph Maw & Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, for Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

H. H. Kerr Motors Ltd., Calgary, Alberta.

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Reo Motor Car Company, Lansing, Mich., U.S.A.

"SPEED-WAGON"

"THE GOLD STANDARD OF VALUES"

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

District No. 2 Meetings

RICHARD Sifton, of Theresa, a sub-organizer for District No. 2, writes:

Just a few lines as a report of my work in connection with the activities of the different locals in my district. I was at Plessis, on January 6. There were about 35 members present, and they have a good, live local meeting regularly. They have not done much with debates this winter as the members are hard to get to speak.

I was at West Poplar annual meeting on January 16. There were about 30 members present and had it not been a stormy day there would have been many more, as they have a membership of over 50. I gave them a talk on Co-operative Trading, and pointed out the great need of being organized, especially now for political action.

I found that district had not been canvassed for the Liberty Drive, so I left the secretary a book for canvassing, as over 20 signified their willingness to subscribe. This local is not holding regular meetings and suffers, as no one seems to understand thoroughly the aims and ideals of the association. They would appreciate an official visit and talk along that line.

On January 20 I was at Sister Butte. There was a good turnout, and I spoke on the New National Policy, followed by a discussion on the national marketing of wheat. This local holds meetings every two weeks, and is very enthusiastic in all association and political work.

But we are arranging new meetings. I expect to visit and organize a local at Vigilant very soon after returning from the convention.

Since writing above I have visited Herba and Twin Valley and addressed two good meetings. Both meetings were very enthusiastic, and appreciated a visit from an outsider.

Discussing the Platform

The following is an editorial which appeared in the Saskatoon Phoenix recently. It is a study of two planks of the New National Policy, and prospective planks in the proposed provincial program to be framed by the G.G.A. The editorial is an excellent example of unbiased, educative discussion, and it is hoped there may be more of its kind on these two as on all proposed planks for a provincial platform:

"In a recent speech at Regina, J. B. Musselman mentioned some 'planks' that would probably be included in the platform which the Central board was authorized to draft for provincial purposes, at the recent Grain Growers' convention. Presumably, these planks are open for discussion, and while there are some that can be accepted without discussion on the simple grounds of good government and clean public life, there are two that need discussion because they involve opposing political principles. These two planks are The Initiative, Referendum and Recall; Proportional Representation.

"Proportional representation aims at securing a representative chamber that adequately reflects the opinions of the electorate; it aims at strengthening the authority and responsibility of elected bodies. The Initiative and Referendum transfer authority and responsibility from the representative body to the electorate; they weaken the legislature and diminish its authority and its importance. A legislative chamber elected by proportional representation is the electorate in miniature, that is, it contains representatives for every class of opinion of substantial strength in the country and brings to bear upon legislative proposals the will of the people. Now, what do we mean by the will of the people in this connection?

"Classical political economists used to test economic doctrines by an abstraction which they called 'the economic man.' In actual life there never was such a man. In political speculations there is an abstraction which, popularly, is called 'the will of the people,' and in actual life there is no such will. The nation is not a self-conscious entity; it is an aggregation of entities thinking, feeling and acting in multifarious ways. On a

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

given question there will be a multitude of varying opinions and policies and 'the will of the people' is simply an effort to co-ordinate these opinions for the purpose of social action. In this the will of the majority predominates not because it ought, but because power resides with the majority and enables it to enforce its will. Even in the majority, however, unanimity is a matter of approximation only; there is not and cannot be absolute unanimity. When we say the majority must rule we are simply uttering a platitude; the fact is that the majority, that is, the body in which power necessarily resides, rules, because if it did not, it would not be the repository of power. The majority is might, but it does not follow that it is right.

Right and Not Might

"Another doctrine comes in here, and that is that might should be modified by right. For democrats the supreme question is: Is majority rule superior to government by consent of the governed? Should it be that minorities must humbly submit to the majority or should the majority recognize that minorities have rights that should be respected? The ethical democratic doctrine declares that minorities should have such rights as do not conflict with rights of an equally important character of the majority. That is, the rule in any given case where there is a strong minority, should be that of compromise, the rule by which we, as individuals, keep on good terms with all our neighbors. The purpose of democratic government is to reconcile conflicting opinions, interests and desires, in a general modus vivendi, and the test of good government in relation to its practical measures is whether or not its modus vivendi secures voluntary respect and the adherence of the people as a whole.

Is Majority Rule Absolute?

"Direct legislation is the negation of all this. It is rule of the majority absolutely. It puts the minority out of court and demands unqualified submission. It provides no compromise; it gives the dominant opinion absolute authority over the minority. There is no appeal from its decisions; because it gives the power it gives the right. With it might is right. Direct legislation reduces the representative in the legislature to a mere delegate. He must obey certain instructions given him, not by the constituency he represents, but by the majority in the constituency. He cannot speak for the minority. We had an example of the lengths to which this can be carried in the proposal made in a certain constituency that the candidate sign an agreement to obey a committee of the party to which he belonged and to resign his seat if the committee demand it. This is travelling in the opposite direction to sound democracy; it is approaching mob rule. True, sound democracy demands a strong, responsible, adequately representative legislative chamber, under guidance of men skilled in the details of legislation and administration and not a chamber composed of mere gramophones. The representative ought to sit as a citizen elected for his intelligent grasp of political principles and acquaintance with needed reforms, and in the House, performing a kind of semi-judicial function of deciding in the presence of any question as between the majority and the minority in his constituency what is right so that justice may be done. Is it not more desirable to concentrate our efforts upon the attaining of this ideal than to put right out of our political principles and seek only to encourage might?"

Personality Counts

Personality counts for as much in the Grain Growers' Movement as in any other movement, and when the right officers are placed in charge the whole aspect at once changes.

Alf. McLean, secretary of the Kealey Springs G.G.A., in discussing the work of his local since its organization in June last, says in part:

"A resume of our work since last June, shows that sufficient money has been collected, through entertainments, donations, etc., to present each of the returned overseas soldiers—ten in number at present resident or resident on enlistment, with a signet ring, suitably engraved, as a small appreciation of their services overseas.

"The annual meeting was held during January, when the following officers were elected: President, C. Reid; vice-president, R. Raymond; directors: B. Crawford, J. Chadwick, J. Flannery, Mrs. Chadwick, Sr., Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Reid; secretary, Alf. McLean.

"The activities were started by a membership drive. Two of our young men were appointed captains and sides for the drive were chosen. This resulted in a total of 31 new members, which was considered a successful effort, in view of the fact that this is a district 20 miles from a railway and rather sparsely settled.

"It is to be hoped that the general drive for members will end as successfully as ours did."

A "Lucky" Local

Whether or not because one of its directors is named 'Luck,' the records do not reveal, but the fact remains that according to the financial statement presented at the annual meeting which was held on February 27 last, the year 1919 was a lucky one for the Rozilee Co-operative Association Limited.

The meeting was held in Hadley's Hall, Shellbrook, and showed a total year's turnover of \$159,803.93. The gross profit for the same period was \$4,694.20.

The authorized capital was \$20,000, of which \$13,300 is already subscribed. Amongst the assets are \$200 Victory Bonds; buildings, \$5,142.84; stock on hand, \$8,819; accounts receivable, \$1,227; cash at bank, \$4,573.94; and cash on hand, \$673.59.

Under the head of trading account the following interesting figures are given of the year's sales: flour and feed, \$24,922.79; groceries, \$37,983.79; livestock, \$69,472.00; lumber, \$1,279.85; hardware, \$3,384.36; machinery, \$2,299.16; twine, \$11,431.75.

The following summaries of livestock shipments and prices are also included in the report, which may prove interesting to other members of the association:

Year	General Trading	Livestock	Total
1915	\$16,524.47	\$ 9,148.47	\$ 25,672.94
1916	23,597.47	23,818.27	47,415.74
1917	32,140.04	71,237.42	103,377.46
1918	57,088.13	72,416.73	129,504.86
1919	81,304.68	69,472.00	150,776.68

Year	Cars	Hogs	Price of Selects	Highest Cattle Price
1915	9	608	\$ 7.25-\$ 8.95	12 \$ 6.55
1916	17	1,182	9.10- 11.75	52 \$ 6.25
1917	36	1,735	13.00- 17.25	302 11.50
1918	29	1,720	15.90- 21.00	215 13.00
1919	31	731	15.50- 23.50	417 13.00

A Prosperous Year

According to a report appearing in a recent issue of the Birch Hills Gazette, the Birch Hills Grain Growers' Association is one of the most successful in the province. The net profit for the year is \$1,875, after setting aside \$750 as a reserve fund. The net profit in 1918 (from which no reserve had been deducted) was \$1,790.44.

The question of engaging a manager on a salary, rather than on a commission basis, was taken up, but no action was taken. The secretary's commission for 1919 amounted to \$1,900.76.

The following comparison of receipts and expenditures will make interesting reading for those whose success has not been quite as conspicuous:

	Receipt	Expense	Profits
Cattle	\$42,950.25	\$41,444.40	\$1,535.80
Hogs	29,533.11	28,375.95	1,157.16
Sheep	1,281.94	1,278.07	3.87
Apples	2,295.70	2,184.32	111.38
Coal	593.30	555.20	38.10
Twine	6,047.20	5,815.20	232.00
Flour and feed	4,473.52	3,221.90	1,251.62
Machinery	2,224.55	2,448.55	224.00
	1,055.78	945.11	110.67
Wire	2,140.00	2,044.20	95.80

The receipts for the year, including



The Durability of the Heintzman & Co. Piano

gives it a value that is unique among pianos. It is possible to produce an instrument that on its first appearance looks and sounds almost as good. But the distinctive purity of the Heintzman & Co. tone, and the wonderful responsiveness of its action, remain unimpaired after many years of constant usage. It is built to last a lifetime.

Costing but little more than pianos of far inferior worth, the Heintzman & Co., with its seventy-year record of unsurpassed musical merit and value, increases every year in popular esteem.

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The Home of the Heintzman & Co. Piano and the Victrola.

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Gets the Gophers Every Time

because wheat soaked in GOPHERCIDE has no bitter taste, yet is as deadly as pure strychnine.

A package of GOPHERCIDE, dissolved in half a gallon of warm water (without acids or vinegar) poisons a gallon of wheat, which will kill 400 gophers.

The poison stays in the wheat in spite of rain or rough weather, so you can start in right now to sprinkle the poisoned wheat about your fields.

Go after the GOPHERS NOW—get your neighbors and the Municipal officials to help in the work.—and save your wheat.

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SEVEN SPEED FRICTION TRANSMISSION

Friction Transmission

Eliminates power wasting gear transmission, but delivers steadier and more flexible power to the drive wheels.

Eliminates shift gears. By shifting one control lever the **Beaver** moves instantly at seven different speeds, forward or reverse, and while the tractor is in motion. Makes the **Beaver** easier to operate than an automobile. One pull of a lever at the operator's hand, in the cab, and the tractor is ready for belt work.

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of our two models, 12-24 h.p. and 15-30 h.p. A postcard or letter will bring to you illustrated catalogue with complete details of the **Beaver**—the best tractor made on the American continent.

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We do not say every successful farmer should be a lawyer, but we do claim:—**First**—That many dollars spent in consultation fees, etc., would be saved if all farmers knew the essential points of the laws that govern them.

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Third—That law knowledge will sharpen your intellect and inspire you to greater things.

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cash on hand January 1, of \$3,343.79, was \$114,203.38; which, on December 31, showed a bank balance of \$800.06 and cash on hand, \$2,959.23.

The association has a total of 172 shareholders and a reserve fund of \$1,250.

Pleased With Convention

"The convention was what I would consider a real success. While stormy at times the conclusion was all that counted. It was my first experience and many of the delegates were new; but I, personally, would not think of missing the convention, even had I to pay my own expenses."

Such is the statement of A. N. Hands, secretary of the Carmichael Grain Growers' Association; which is a sentiment experienced by many delegates who were present on that memorable occasion.

Farmers Saved \$3,000

In discussing the resolution which was so ably debated, regarding the Canada Wheat Board in settling the price of seed wheat, Mr. Hand claims that it "has saved in round figures, some \$3,000 to the farmers of Carmichael alone."

Referring to the election of W. R. Holding, as one of the members of the Central Board, Mr. Hand says: "We, naturally, are delighted over the success we achieved at the convention in having W. R. Holding, one of our members, elected on the board of directors. Mr. Holding is a real man, and we trust you will find him a great help to the association at large."

Making Great Progress

Discussing the activities of the Carmichael local during the past year, Mr. Hand says: "Our local association up to the present has been only an association in name. While very active there seemed to be no set purpose ahead, only simply to discuss the important topics of the day as each was brought forward."

"We are doing considerable business this year in the feed line. As you are aware the crop in our district was, perhaps, a complete failure. Up to the present time the feed business was handled by myself, i.e., I look upon myself to do the ordering and distribution. However, the amount of business increased to a great volume, and the association, having no regular set of books, a directors' meeting was called when an order was passed for the purchase of the necessary supplies."

"We are not a regular trading company, but hope, with a bumper crop this year, to develop into a regular trading association, where we will handle practically every article the farmers and others in this district require."

Reduced Seed Grain Rates

Continued from Page 19

present countersigned certificates to cover the entire car load.

3. Car-load shipments for distribution to a number of farmers may be consigned to the secretary of the municipality, who will present countersigned certificates to cover the entire car load.

Many thousands of these certificates have been issued at the expense of the Central office, and much postage and correspondence expended thereon, purely for the benefit of the farmers generally, and without one cent of remuneration or reimbursement. We understand that in Alberta a charge is being made for this service and have in mind making some slight charge in future ourselves. Especially does it seem reasonable that a moderate charge should be made by local secretaries for issuing these certificates to non-members.

Secretary's Responsibility

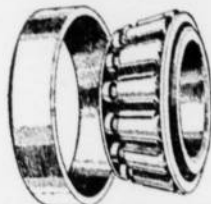
Each local has the power to deal with this as it sees fit, but the Central strongly recommends that there be no refusal to issue these certificates, unless there is reason to believe that the applicant does not intend to use for seed purposes all the grain on which the reduced rate is applied for.

The responsibility of seeing that no one receives the reduced rate on any grain except such as the applicant intends to use for seed, rests with the local secretary. Should there be any

great amount of abuse of the rate it is more than probable that in future full freight rates will have to be paid on all seed grain.

Technically, a car load of seed, not intended for consumption as seed by the consignee himself is not entitled to the rate unless consigned to a local Grain Growers' Association secretary, or the secretary of the municipality. In both cases certificates, covering the entire quantity for which the rate is claimed, and signed by the farmers intending actually to sow the seed, must be presented. In practice, however, a car load of seed shipped to any person may secure the special rate if the conditions of presenting certificates signed by the farmers going to use it are fulfilled; all certificates, of course, having the signature of the local secretary and the counter signature of the Central secretary.

Do You Know—



STANDARD PRACTICE

The use of Timken Tapered Roller Bearings at points of hard service in the great majority of motor-vehicles is proof of leadership established on the tapered principle of design, quality of manufacture, performance on the road, and service to the automotive industry.

that the motor car is the one farm investment that pays dividends to the small farmer and the large one, whether he grows wheat or garden truck, whether he has a thousand acres or a dozen?

that there is one single requirement which means more to these users than all the rest put together—and that is *reliability*?

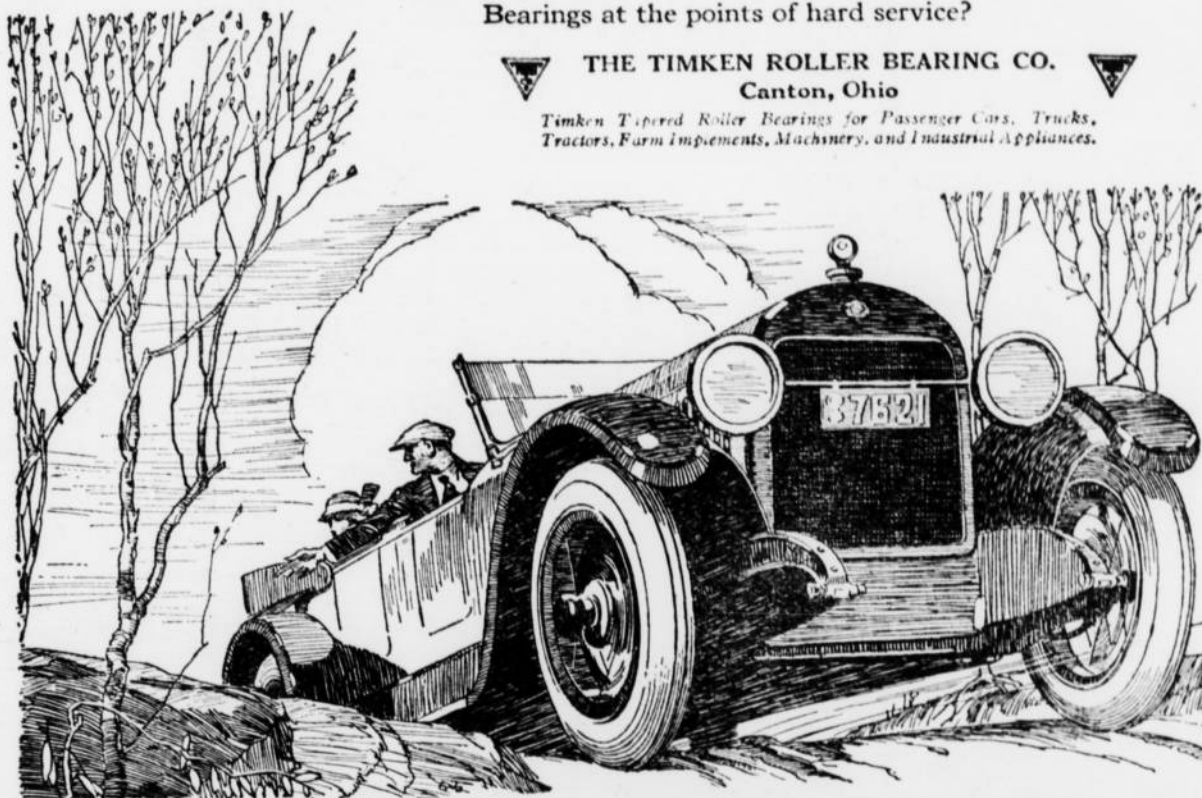
that reliability is the main reason for the adoption of Timken Tapered Roller Bearings by the great majority of car builders?

that Timken Bearings are reliable under all conditions, and that the tapered roller bearing is the type that will function properly under radial load, or thrust load, and all possible combinations of the two?

that 85 per cent of the cars built this year have Timken Bearings at the points of hard service?

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

United Farmers of Alberta

Drought Relief

THE need for assistance for drought sufferers continues. A succession of crop failures extending over two to four years in various parts of the drought area was followed by one of the hardest winters on record, the severe weather which began early in October, having continued into March with very little moderation. To keep life in horses and cattle during this long winter, with the great scarcity of feed and slowness of transportation, has been a severe drain upon the resources of even comparatively well-to-do farmers. For those who were practically at the end of their resources the situation for both humans and dumb animals has been nothing short of tragic.

The arrival of spring can only ameliorate the situation by lessening actual suffering. Want and hardship will continue until another good crop is harvested. We approach spring with better moisture conditions than have prevailed for several years. The hard winter, and the heavy snow fall are most hopeful indications that the drought is broken. Under these conditions it is perhaps not surprising that those who have suffered repeated disappointments in the last few years are taking heart again. The extent of their optimism, however, in the face of the most adverse conditions is wonderful. Hope runs high in southern Alberta this year.

The following words of appreciation of our southern Alberta farmers who subscribed to the Drought Relief Fund are timely:

"Do we realize what this faithful belief in the 'next year' of the country means to all who have any connection with the life of southern Alberta? Suppose that these optimists should lose their faith in 'next year,' and show the same propensity for enquiring into

*Officially Conducted for the United Farmers of Alberta
by the Secretary*

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

the 'use of it all' that many of us are subjected to. What would become of our southern Alberta towns and villages? Their faith and the quality of 'stick-at-it-iveness' in these farmers and their families are akin to the qualities in our soldiers which in the face of overwhelming odds made possible the winning of the war. No doubt many of those indirectly dependent upon farming are rather congratulating themselves upon the fact that, in spite of the succession of crop failures they are able to hold their business together and keep going. Are they so blind that they do not realize that the stability of their business is entirely due to the fact that the farmers have faith in the country, which is just another way of saying that they are full of pluck and perseverance in the face of conditions that one who has not experienced them can little realize? Although the farmers of the drought districts are facing a series of hardships unknown in any other occupation, although they have been rewarded for three years' unremitting toil by actual want, although in some cases they have faced the possibility of starvation, they are still the backbone of the country."

Relief work in the drought area has made a very hearty demand upon the funds of the Alberta provincial branch of the Red Cross Society. There is much important work on behalf of our rural people awaiting the Red Cross, including the much needed nursing stations in outlying settlements, and it is the aim of the U.F.A. to reimburse, as far as possible, the Red Cross for

the work it has undertaken on account of drought sufferers and leave this splendid organization in shape to meet the new demands which are constantly arising. The following is a statement of the disbursements of supplies made by the Alberta provincial branch of the Red Cross to drought sufferers from October 15 to February 15:

Number of new articles distributed	21,897
Value of above at cost price	\$14,388.14
Number of second-hand articles distributed	4579
Number of families receiving relief	456
(Average number in family, approximately five, making a total number of individuals)	2,280
Number of districts receiving relief	91

The following districts have received relief: Alderson, Atlee, Allerston, Armada, Amethyst, Athabasca, Anselmo, Brooks, Bellvue, Bow Island, Bow City, Bowell, Chilmark, Cavendish, Coleman, Coutts, Cereal, Castor, Coronation, Crossfield, Cravath Corners, De Winton, Delano, Del Bonita, Eyremore, Etzikom, Faith, Park Lake, Nemiscam, Foremost, Granum, Carnforth, Grassy Lake, Glenbow, Howie, Hilda, Hanna, Hayter, Irvine, Jenner, Knappen, Lomond, Lineham, Loughheed, Lethbridge, Lake McGregor, Leedale, Leslieville, Kirkdale, Medicine Hat, Brecken Hill, Maleb, Millicent, Milk River, Millarville, McNally, Manyberries, New Dayton, Nateby, Olds, Orion, Pendant d'Oreille, Picture Butte, Queenstown, Redcliffe, Retlaw, Riddlevale, Suffield, Scotfield, Seven Persons, Travers, Vulcan, Vale, Veteran, Walsh, Winnifred, Warner, Whitla, Wiste, Youngstown, Steveville, Dry Ford, Magrath, Granlea, Kinnondale, Vandyne, Vermilion, Garrington, Rimby, Greencourt.

No doubt those who have contributed will rejoice that they have had a share in such a work, and those who have not yet contributed will be glad to add their share. Some generous contributions have been made towards this work but there is still room for further help.

The following is a list of contributions received by the Alberta provincial branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society, between the dates of October 15 and February 15.

Contributed through U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. locals	\$ 924.75
Red Cross branches and individuals	715.20
Calgary Herald Relief Fund	2,000.00
United Grain Growers Ltd.	5,000.00

Total \$8,639.95

Clothing has been contributed through U.F.W.A. locals, Red Cross branches, and other societies in the following districts: Nanton U.F.W.A., Crossfield branch, Acme branch, Killam branch, Edgerton U.F.W.A., Claresholm W.L., Craigmyle, Huxley, Keoma, Swallow, Cherry Grove, Myrtle Creek, Penhold, Creighton U.F.W.A., Manville, Sangudo, Granum, Rumsey, Carstairs, Horn Hill, Olds, Lacombe U.F.W.A., Strome U.F.W.A., Battle Bend U.F.W.A., Namaka U.F.A., Arbordale U.F.A., Mirror, Camrose, Airdale, Irricana, Beaver Lake, Champion, Vulcan, Okotoks, Brant, Cayley, Red Deer, Coronation, Carseland P.B. Club, Rosedale, Banff.

Send all contributions of cash to Drought Relief Fund, U.F.A. offices, Loughheed Building, and contributions of boots, clothing, etc., to the Red Cross Supply Depot, Seventh Avenue, Calgary.

What the U.F.A. Has Done

W. F. Bredin, director for West Edmonton, has addressed the following letter to the locals in West Edmonton: "Having been elected your U.F.A. director for 1920, I wish to thank you for your continued confidence.

"On account of the E.D. and B.C. Railway being out of commission, the majority of the delegates from north of the Athabasca River were unable to attend the big convention in Calgary. Only four northern delegates were present. My election was a fine expression of fraternity, co-operation, and I trust helpfulness on the part of the southern delegates. It would be a graceful and encouraging act for our northern locals to roll up a larger membership than ever before for this year 1920. No persons will be better pleased if you do this than the members of the locals in the south. Can you not repay their chivalrous spirit in this most appreciative manner?"

"Our 1919 objective was 30,000 members for the whole province. We nearly reached that number. Forty-thousand is not too much to expect for 1920. Let our slogan be 'U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. membership for every farm man and farm woman!'"

"And don't overlook the juniors. Write the junior branch secretary, Miss J. B. Kidd, at Central office for particulars of association. Miss Kidd has a splendid program for the juniors.

"Quite a number of locals fell behind in membership last year, nine locals did not report in 1919. Their 1918 membership totalled 192. Notwithstanding this serious loss, West Edmonton made a gain of 622; a gain of 814 would have looked much better and would have put West Edmonton more prominently on the U.F.A. map. One local reported 37 members in 1918 and only one (and that a big one) in 1919. All honor to that one! Was not his the unquenchable spirit that should be in every farmer? Just imagine those 36 big, husky farmers leaving it to one man in their community to bear the burden of the farmers interests through the waist-deep opposition snowbanks, while they trudged comfortably along in his footsteps with their hands in their overall pockets. Surely, men and women 'who reap where they do not sow,' cannot feel any too comfortable in the fact that they are shirkers. The time is not far off when such persons will be by common consent known as 'seabs.'

"And what has the 'hang back,' unorganized farmer reaped? Now to go back of 1919, we find that largely through the exertions of our organization the Board of Railway Commissioners refused the application of the Express Companies for an increase in express rates. Our president has been working for their interest on the Canada Wheat Board. Representations have been made to the minister of trade and commerce, regarding the unfair grading of grain. Unfortunately, as yet, there has been no redress of this grievance, but remember the U.F.A. executive is on the job all the time. It never sleeps and never gives up its endeavor in the farmers' interest until a wrong is righted. So they are not done with Mr. Crooked or inefficient grain grader yet. The executive have been seeing to it that the Railway Livestock Contract is amended favorably to the shipper. The U.F.A. has secured municipal hail insurance, and it has worked out most satisfactorily during 1919. There were some 2,500 hail insurance risks taken in 1919. In the settlement of these only five were appealed, certainly a remarkable showing. Arrangements have also been made with the U.G.G. Securities Co., whereby the farmer can secure both fire and life insurance on more favorable terms than ever before. We now have a Trust Company that will not take the bulk of an estate for administering it. The provincial government has been on the carpet on account of their rotten administration of the Liquor Act. The executive has interviewed the Dominion and provincial governments to impress upon them the desirability of amending our laws, in many instances where they unjustly penalize the people. A democratic way of nominating and electing men and women to parliament has been worked out, and it does work! For instance, Cochrane. This means that the farmers and those in sympathy

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Which never rot or burn and help to bring down Canada's fire loss, which is the greatest in the world. *Don't let the fruits of your labor go up in smoke.*

HOLLOW BUILDING TILE

is the logical economical building material.
A REAL PERMANENT ASSET
BUILD FOR POSTERITY

WELL CURBING of VITRIFIED CLAY

Clean, sanitary and lasting.
Drop it in your well and forget it.
WE MANUFACTURE UP TO 30-inch DIAMETER.

FLUE LINING

Safeguards against defective chimneys.

Red, Dry-Pressed BRICK THE OLD RELIABLE DRAIN TILE

Make the slough produce

SEWER PIPE WALL COPING CULVERT PIPE

Manufactured by

The Alberta Clay Products Co. Ltd.
MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA

with true democracy, will finance their own candidates, instead of leaving it to Bill and Dan and others of their ilk, to put up both candidate and money, and to elect their retained lawyers to put their deals through and misrepresent the fooled people who cast their votes for them.

"Our executive has attended four meetings of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and 1920 will probably see every province in the Dominion represented on that body, over which our president presides. Thus the efforts of the organized farmers throughout the whole of Canada will be unified and at the next Federal election 'the movement of the people' will present a solid front, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to the powers of misrepresentation, imbecile reconstruction, and special privilege.

"You members of the U.F.A. are workers in this present crusade. Will you not personally see to it that your neighbors are enlisted in this U.F.A. movement for the amelioration of the condition of the people who feed the world, and provide the raw material that keeps the wheels of industry turning?

"How many of you subscribe to the Western Independent? It is our provincial organ and by resolution of the provincial board, controlled and guided by our executive.

"I would ask all the members to read carefully the reports of your officers presented to the provincial convention. In closing I will quote an extract from the report of President Wood:

"If we are not facing a crisis, we are facing a situation sufficiently grave to stir every thinking man to the depths. If there ever was a time for action based on sanity and sincerity of purpose that time is surely now. There never was such a need of powerful force to stand as a steady influence against the restless, surging social elements. Can the organized farmer answer that call? To do so we must act promptly and wisely. We will need all the strength we possess, and the strength must be mobilized as rapidly as possible. This can only be done by systematic organization, and an unwavering belief that we will succeed are the necessary qualifications of good membership."

"Will you answer the call?"

"Yours sincerely,

"W. F. BREDIN,

"Director, West Edmonton
Constituency."

New Organizations

A new local of the U.F.A. has been formed at Bordenave, with a membership of 22. Officers elected were Francois Raboud, president, and John Talaska, secretary.

The Red Star local, recently organized, boasts a membership of 48. The secretary, W. A. Hemstock, states: "We are fortunate in having at the head of our local, J. L. Hoffman, who is a recognized leader in the community, a gifted speaker and a man who has the interests of the farmer at heart. Judging by the success that has attended our first meeting, we look forward to being able to establish a local of above the average strength and interest."

A local to be known as Bull's Head Lake, was organized at Wisdom, when 18 members signed the roll. Wm. J. Boyd was elected president and A. Percy McKinlay, secretary.

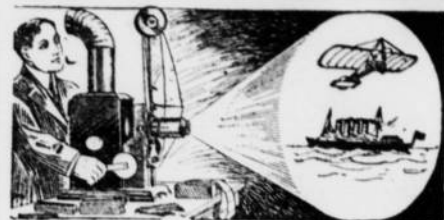
Red Willow local begins with a membership of 18. Officers elected were: President, T. H. Baird; secretary, L. Robbins.

Three Mountain View was the name chosen for a new local, which was formed in the vicinity of Faith Post Office. The list of officers is as follows: E. P. Oveson, president; Victor Tschida, vice-president; L. Mitzel, secretary.

Under the leadership of D. H. Galbraith, a new local was formed near Vulcan to be known as the Alston local. Martin Engleking, Kirkaldy, was elected president and Albert E. Wannop, secretary. The list of charter members numbers 12.

A local has been organized at Ensign recently, to be known as the Ensign local. Jas. Ferguson is president and E. Thorpe, secretary.

Moving Picture Outfit TO RUN IN YOUR OWN HOME GIVEN



Boys! Girls! Hurry! Here's the finest premium ever offered—a real moving picture outfit that works exactly like they do in the big picture shows. It is complete in every way, including lamp, lens, reflector, three intensely interesting films beautifully colored, nine magnificent colored slides of the best British make, each one showing several still pictures. Think of it! With this outfit you can put on a real movie in your own home with 12 complete interesting entertainments. We've only got a limited number of these dandy outfits. They are the only ones in all Canada, and there won't be any more for two or three years. So hurry! Send no Money. We give you this complete outfit of machine, three films and nine slides for selling only \$10 worth of our sure-growing flower and vegetable seeds at 10 cents a packet; magnificent colored and embossed birthday, greeting, and other postcards at six for 10 cents; and beautiful pictures at 15 cents each. You'll sell \$10 worth in jig-time because nearly every home you call at will buy all three kinds of goods. Don't waste a minute! Remember, only a limited number of these outfits are to be had. Be sure you get yours. Send your order for \$10 worth of goods to GOLD MEDAL CO., Dept. G.G.56, 311 Jarvis Street, Toronto. (22nd year in this business.)



Free! Lovely Baking Set with Real Groceries and This Beautiful Walking Doll

GIRLS—Just think—here is a baking set with real groceries—so cute and useful that every girl who sees it is wild about it. And not only can you get it complete, without spending a cent of money, but you can also receive this magnificent WALKING DOLL—the wonder of toyland—a beautiful doll such as the stores are selling at \$5.00 to \$10.00 each. She can walk across the floor just as if she were alive.

The baking set contains lovely toy utensils—a bake-board, rolling pin, mixing bowl, baking pans, spoon, tea spoon, recipe books and the cutest outfit of groceries ever seen. There's a bag of flour, a yeast cake, can of baking powder, box of baking soda, box of salt—in fact, everything complete, so you can bake just like Mother, and serve five o'clock tea to your friends. And as for Dolly, she will amaze you and your friends because she is so big and beautiful and can walk so well.

GIRLS—If you want these beautiful rewards just send us your name and address to-day and we will send you, all post paid, just 35 big handsome packages of

"DEWKIST BOUQUET," our exquisite new perfume, which we want you to introduce among your friends and neighbors, at only 10c each. This perfume is so delightfully sweet and lasting that it just sells like hot cakes. Everybody wants "DEWKIST BOUQUET," because one 10c package will perfume more articles than a dollar bottle of ordinary perfume. It's no trouble at all to sell it. Return our money, only \$3.50, when the perfume is sold and we will at once send you the lovely Baking Set just as shown, and the beautiful Walking Doll you can also receive, without selling any more goods, for showing your lovely reward among your friends and getting only six of them to sell our goods and earn our fine premiums as you did.

REMEMBER—You take no risk. We pay all delivery charges on your rewards and will take back any unsold perfume and give you fine prizes or cash commission for whatever you do sell. Write to-day, girls—a postcard will do, and in a few days you will be the proud owner of these beautiful rewards. 27D

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Electric Motor Device—attaches to any lamp socket. Will keep any phonograph wound and running automatically.

Our mail order system aims to provide you with the opportunity of selecting a phonograph with the same satisfaction as if you made your choice personally in our store. We carry the largest stock of phonographs in Western Canada—ninety different styles. Your old organ or piano can be accepted in part payment. Write for our illustrated Catalogues. WRITE TODAY for further details regarding these special offers.

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Plows = Vital Points that should be the Deciding Factor in the Selection of the Plow you Buy this Year

U.G.G. La Crosse Plows Stand Supreme by Comparative Test

QUALITY AND STRENGTH OF MATERIAL. A larger proportion of high carbon steel is used in La Crosse Plows than in most other makes. The frames, axles, and beams are extra heavy and stout, giving long life and endurance.

BUILT LIGHT IN WEIGHT WITHOUT WEAKENING. The exclusive design and construction of La Crosse Plows permit of lighter weight than most other makes. This is because of the floating beam and bottom construction. The wheels carry the weight, which is not true to the same degree of the double-bail types of plows.

EASE OF OPERATION. The foot-lift construction of La Crosse Gang and Sulky Plows embodies ample power for the easy operation in and out of ground. This is a point that will be appreciated by the man operating a La Crosse Plow.

FOR LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT LA CROSSE PLOWS LEAD THE WORLD. In dynamometer tests in actual work in the field, our plows have proven that they will turn a clean furrow, cover trash and pull from 50 to

500 pounds lighter than any other plow ever made of same size, design and specifications. Our gangs and sulkies are of single-bail construction. They are equipped with flexible construction between the beams and frame, which permit the bottoms to adjust themselves to any irregularities of the ground without undue strain on the horses by hard and sudden jerks or jolts. It also insures proper suction and penetration even in the hardest soils.

SUCCESSFUL SCOURING IN ANY SOIL. Owing to the scientific design of La Crosse Plow bottoms they will scour in any soil where it is possible for any plow of same design to scour. The moldboards and shares of bottoms are made of soft-centre steel and are double shinned—a thin centre layer of soft, tough steel is solidly welded to the two outer layers of hard steel, thus producing a finished bottom that will take a beautiful polish and stand unlimited wear. These bottoms have much to do with the success and high reputation of La Crosse Plows.

THE U.G.G. GUARANTEE. You can make no mistake in the purchase of a La Crosse Plow. Besides the liberal and bold guarantee of the manufacturers, United Grain Growers Limited offer to every purchaser their unqualified guarantee of satisfaction or your money back.

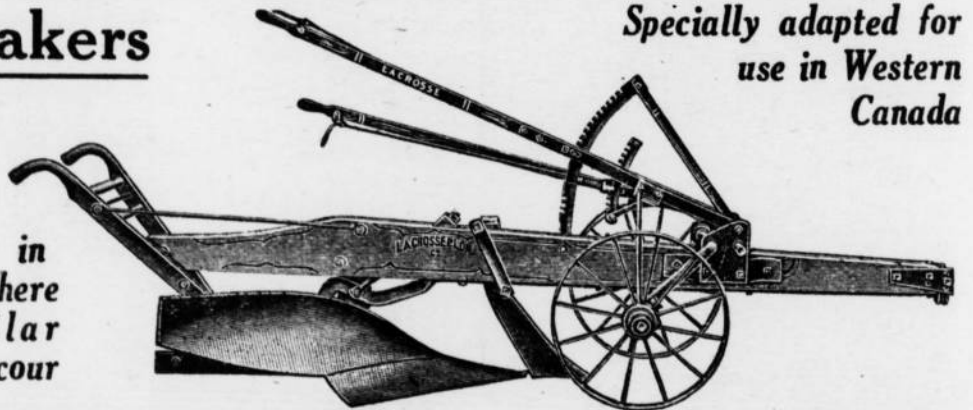
Medium and Heavy Brush Breakers

These Plows are similar in construction except in weight. The smaller styles can be supplied with Forecarriage similar to illustration, but lighter in weight, as listed in price table below.



With Long Bar, Share, standing Colter and Gauge Wheel.

They scour in any soil where any similar plow will scour



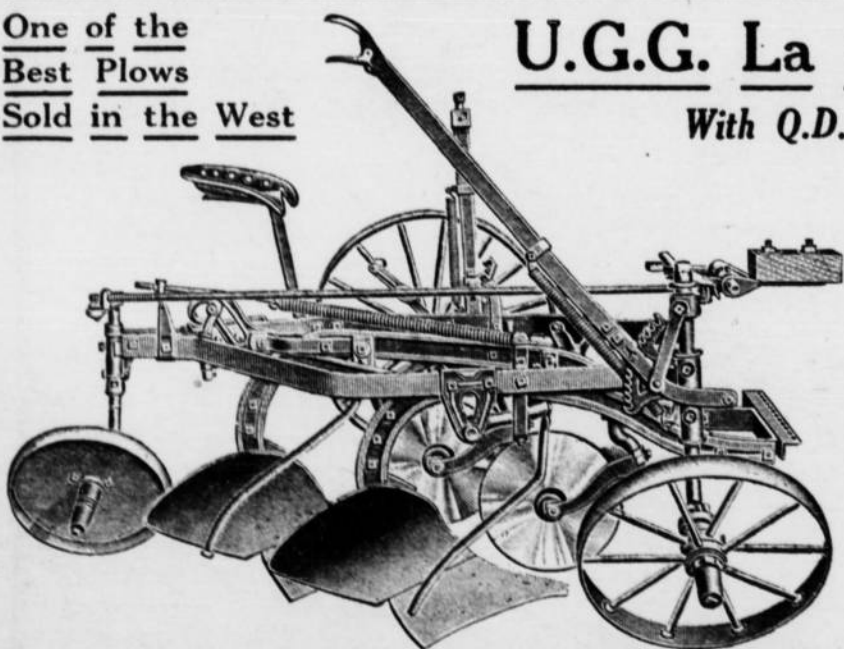
Specially adapted for use in Western Canada

Cat. No.	Description	Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton	Cat. No.	Description	Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
A-4.	12-inch MEDIUM BRUSH BREAKER, with gauge wheel and standing colter only (no extra share).	40.00	40.70	41.15	A-7.	20-inch HEAVY BRUSH BREAKER, with strapped beam, forecarriage and standing colter only (no extra share). Weight, 600 lbs.	107.10	109.70	111.30
A-5.	14-inch MEDIUM BRUSH BREAKER, with gauge wheel and standing colter only (no extra share).	45.00	45.75	46.20	A-6.	16-inch HEAVY BRUSH BREAKER, with strapped beam, gauge wheel and standing colter only (no forecarriage or extra share). Weight, 258 lbs.	51.95	53.10	53.75
A-131.	FORECARRIAGE for 12 and 14-inch Brush Breaker. Weight, 190 lbs.	26.15	27.00	27.55	A-130.	FORECARRIAGE for 16-inch Brush Breaker, similar to one shown on A-7. Weight, 240 lbs.	31.50	32.55	33.20

One of the
Best Plows
Sold in the West

U.G.G. La Crosse TWO-FURROW High-Lift Gang Plow

With Q.D. Share, Rolling Colters, Pole and Yoke—no Eveners



This Plow has a very heavy one-piece steel frame, with a single-bail and oscillating attachment on the rear beam which allows the plow to work freely, insuring light draft and much evenness plowing, with less strain on the frame than the double-bail type of plow. The seat is attached on left side of frame within easy reach of both levers. The land-wheel axle and bail being one piece, the lifting action is such that when the plow is raised out of the ground it becomes level, which is not the case with the double-bail plow. This is a feature commented on by users of U.G.G. Gangs.

Prices F.O.B. Shipping Stations

Takes Second-Class Freight Rate

Cat. No.	Description	Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
A-17.	12-inch GANG PLOW, with heavy beam, 15-inch rolling colter, No. 11 stubble bottoms, quick detachable $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch share, pole and yoke—no eveners. Weight, 823 lbs.	130.35	133.65	135.65
A-18.	14-inch GANG PLOW, with heavy beam, 15-inch rolling colter, No. 11 stubble bottoms, quick detachable $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch share, pole and yoke—no eveners. Weight, 833 lbs.	132.80	136.15	138.20

For the Lightest Draft, High Arch Sulky Plow Ever Built
Write for our 1920 Catalog

IF YOU HAVEN'T THE U.G.G. CATALOGUE THAT TELLS ALL ABOUT LA CROSSE PLOWS, WRITE FOR IT

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

The Organized Farmer in Business

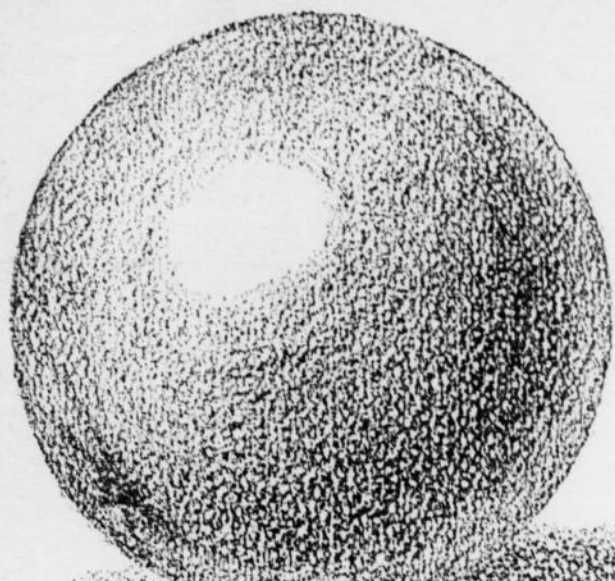
WINNIPEG

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Oranges and Co-operation

Wrapped around almost every orange you buy there is a whole story of co-operation and organization; a story of what farmers can do in the marketing of their produce. It is the story of the fruit farmers of California and how co-operation brought them out of financial failure to prosperity. It is all summed up in one word:

Sunkist

Under that name the orange growers of California market their fruit—co-operatively and through their own organization. Just try to buy any oranges that are not “Sunkist” and you will realize how complete is their organization.

Some years ago the fruit farmers of California discovered why they were not prosperous. The marketing of their fruit was all wrong, from railway methods of handling and railway freight rates to distribution methods of buying and selling. The growers objected to the inefficient method in which oranges were handled.

The fruit farmers did what the farmers of Western Canada did when faced with a somewhat similar problem—they organized. Once organized they came to the same conclusion that the Western farmers came to—they must go into business for themselves.

The California Fruit Growers' Exchange was the result, a co-operative organization of producers. Through the Exchange all the oranges and lemons of the members are marketed and they buy their supplies co-operatively through the same channels.

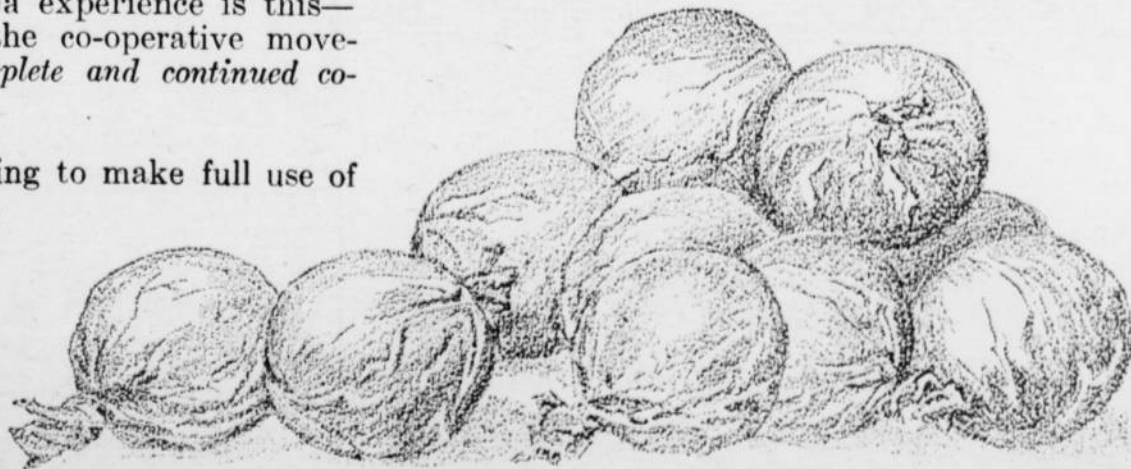
Co-operation has been a success in California. You can prove it by the hundreds of millions of dollars worth of business they have handled through co-operative channels; or you can prove it by the number of members in the Exchange; or the fact that co-operative organizations of producers of walnuts, and of prunes, apricots, and other fruits have lately been developed. The easiest proof is to take the California fruit grower. He is prosperous now; he wasn't before, and he gives credit to co-operation. Or you can test it by buying an orange. More than ten chances to one it will have printed on the wrapper the one word—SUNKIST.

There is just one reason for the *complete success* the fruit farmers of California have had with their fruit marketing. They gave it their *complete support*.

The farmer who joins the Exchange markets all his fruit through it. He gets all his supplies possible through it. Before these fruit farmers learned the full lesson their co-operation only partly succeeded, because they were only partly co-operating. When experience showed the necessity of complete co-operation, they achieved success. In Western Canada we already know that co-operation pays. The lesson of the California experience is this—complete success for the co-operative movement comes from *complete and continued co-operation*.

That means for one thing to make full use of the Farmers' Company.

This is the Fiftieth of a series of articles published by United Grain Growers Limited.





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JUST one of the many things it explains is the remedying of sanitary conditions. It shows you the disadvantages under which your stock labor when they drink out of the unsanitary trough. It shows you how you may easily have a Concrete one such as shown below.

From that first step in the use of Concrete you will progress to the use of Concrete for all wells, water tanks, septic tanks, floors and foundations. You will ultimately have a farm so completely fortified against disease germs that your stock will thrive as only animals can thrive when living under such completely sanitary conditions as Concrete makes possible; and all your Concrete work will be done with the aid of this free Book, "What the Farmer Can Do with Concrete."

It has helped more than 100,000 farmers. It will help you—by showing you how easy it is to construct improvements that are permanent, fireproof, weather-proof, vermin-proof, repair-proof. Contains 100 pages of practical suggestions, with plans and full directions for building barns, foundations, floors—the things that are best made of Concrete.

Ask for Canada Portland Cement, the uniformly reliable brand. It can be secured from more than 2,000 dealers throughout Canada. If your dealer cannot supply you, write our nearest Sales Office

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A Fine Pen of Duroc-Jerseys shown at Edmonton, 1919, by J. W. Bailey & Sons, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

The British Embargo

Protection for Irish Farmers Against Canadian Cattle

Competition—By Thomas M. Fraser

THAT hardy annual, the British embargo on Canadian cattle, was again up before parliament on March 11, when in answer to a question the minister of agriculture made a statement on the matter.

A Quebec member desired to know if any representation had been made since January, 1918, to the imperial government, asking for a repeal of the embargo, and with what effect. The reply of the government was that the matter had been taken up with the imperial government last year, the representations for the removal of the embargo having been made by Dr. Robertson and Mr. Arkell, the livestock commissioner, through Colonel Amery, parliamentary secretary of the colonial office, and Lord Ernle, president of the board of agriculture, with both of whom the matter was discussed in detail.

Similar representations were made to the Scottish Board of Agriculture; the Scottish and English Farmers' Unions; the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture; the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons; and several other important bodies in both England and Scotland, with a view to furnishing information which would enlist their support for the position of Canada.

The usual arguments were presented by the Canadian representatives. The Canadian case is so impregnable to everything except the insular prejudice, mingled with an element of hypocrisy, of those who are fighting for the retention of the embargo, that a recital of the facts would seem all that should be necessary; but they were wholly without effect. The campaign carried on by Dr. Robertson and Mr. Arkell led to the matter being taken up again in the imperial parliament. There was considerable unconscious humor in the reply of the government. It "fully recognized that the embargo could no longer be continued against Canadian cattle on the grounds of disease, but in consideration of the unsettled condition of British agriculture and the lack of confidence among feeders and breeders which would be created by removing the embargo, the government regarded it as inadvisable to take any action in the matter." In private conversation with the Canadian representative, Lord Ernle gave it as his opinion that in view of the unsettled state of British agriculture following war conditions, it would be "quite inopportune" to remove the embargo at present.

The History of the Embargo

The embargo against the importation of store cattle into Great Britain was first imposed in 1893, owing to the alleged discovery of a case of pleuro-pneumonia in a shipment of cattle from Canada. Post mortems conducted on the lungs of the animal in question afterwards proved conclusively that the diagnosis was incorrect, and the animal was suffering not from contagious pleuro-pneumonia, but from the non-contagious form of the disease.

Notwithstanding this, the embargo was made permanent by the passage of an act by the British parliament in 1896, absolutely prohibiting the importation of Canadian live cattle, except for immediate slaughter at the

port of entry. Since that time, probably 3,000,000 cattle shipped from Canada have been slaughtered at British ports, and not a single case of pleuro-pneumonia or foot and mouth disease has been discovered. It is, in fact, admitted by the British authorities, that as far as contagious diseases are concerned, there is absolutely no reason why the embargo against Canadian cattle should not be raised.

As already mentioned, representations have been made to the British authorities on numerous occasions since 1892, with a view to having the embargo lifted, but always without success. One of the reasons advanced by some British agriculturists for the continuation of the embargo is the fact that owing to the close proximity of the United States and the long frontier between the two countries, it would be easy for contagious diseases to be introduced into the United Kingdom by American cattle shipped through Canada. In refutation of this argument it is only necessary to point to the clean bill of health shown by Canadian cattle during the past two or three decades; and also to the fact that although three serious outbreaks of foot and mouth disease have occurred in the United States during that period, the infection has never been allowed to reach Canada.

At a meeting of the Imperial War Conference, held in 1917, the matter of the cattle embargo was taken up, and the president of the British Board of Agriculture then promised the Canadian representatives that the restrictions would be removed after the war. A recent discussion on the matter in the House of Lords, showed plainly that opposition had developed to prevent the fulfillment of this promise, the arguments advanced being the alarming increase in cattle diseases in Europe and South America, the temporary shortage of feed in the United Kingdom, the high cost of Canadian cattle delivered in Great Britain owing to high freight rates, and the fact that meat shortage no longer exists in that country as it did in 1917. All the above arguments are exceedingly flimsy; and are easily met by the fact that (as was admitted in the House of Lords), Canada is probably more free from cattle disease than any other country in the world; and that the economic side of the question would automatically settle itself by the operation of the law of supply and demand.

Free Trade Analyzed

It is a fact that many of our cattle men are quite indifferent as to whether the embargo is removed or not, so far as the interests of the cattle industry are concerned. Indeed, it is sometimes claimed that the embargo has been an absolute gain, owing to the fact that it kept breeding stock in this country, and increases our supply of food and leather. The advantages which it is claimed would follow the removal of the embargo are thus summed up:

1. The large areas which are available in Canada for raising cattle but the relatively few facilities for finishing them, make it desirable that large numbers of our unfinished or stocker

cattle should be marketed each year. Large numbers of these find a ready market in the United States, but they might be marketed to just as much advantage to the Canadian, and to far more advantage to the British farmer, were the British market opened by the removal of the embargo.

2. At present a large proportion of Canadian cattle are sold to the packers. If an alternative market were available for the live animals, it would give Canadian stockmen a much greater feeling of security, and would add to the development of our livestock industry.

3. English and Scotch feeders would benefit because of the competition between Canadian and Irish cattle, the latter being their only source of supply at present. There has always been a strong feeling on the part of Scotch farmers that the embargo should be lifted for this reason.

It is, however, largely due to the injustice of the embargo in the first place, and even more to its subsequent retention, to sentimental rather than economic reasons—that the persistent efforts have been made for its removal. As a matter of fact, it is retained merely as a form of protection, although those responsible for retaining it are not frank enough to say so.

Clydesdale Breeding

The thanks of all Clydesdale enthusiasts are due The Guide and E. N. Wentworth for his article on Modern Clydesdale Breeding in Scotland. He has voiced, in concrete form, the opinion of many who have not the same facility of pen or happy form of expression, and has outlined in estimable fashion the fascination that the lordly quality Clydesdale has for lovers of the breed. If the article in question has any fault it is perhaps a tendency to



Magic Stamp.

Stud header at Caradoc Mains, S. Haggerty's Saskatchewan Clydesdale Stronghold.

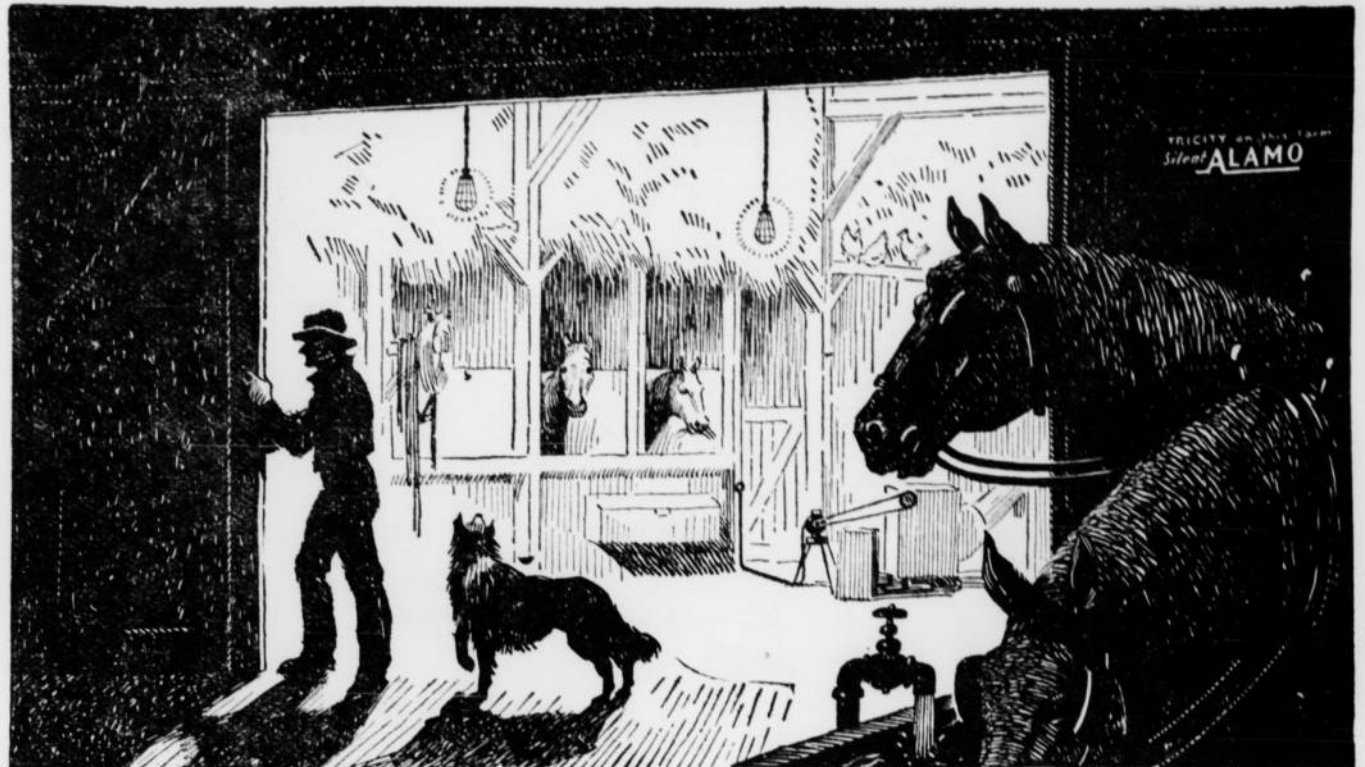
over-idealize the situation, and a tendency not to recognize the fact that there are currents and cross-currents, factions and counter-factions even in the headquarters of the breed, that do not make for its best interests.

In arguing the case for the panel system of selecting judges before the Ayrshire Agricultural Association, recently, G. A. Ferguson, of Surradale, Elgin—one of the largest stallion owners, and a leading proponent of the weighty draft type of horse—had this to say: "In the Clydesdale world they have been working towards two types—a light type and a heavy type of draft horse—and in the show yard the lighter type had been having rather the best of it. Certain men acting as judges seemed to forget that the Clydesdale was a heavy draft horse. On the one hand they had a light, 'sporty' horse, with a coat of many colors, and on the other a sound, well-colored, heavy horse. A pretty horse was alright, but he must not be promoted to highest honors because of his beauty. They had the best draft geldings in the world in the Clydesdale breed, but their good geldings were seldom sired by the horses winning at the shows. Their show animal ought to be their superior commercial animal."

Thus is an anomaly confirmed by one of the most influential breeders of the present day, an anomaly oftentimes noted by students of the Scottish show rings, that the leading sires of geldings are mostly what might be called "outsiders."—J. H. M., Souris, Man.

Pure-bred vs. Grade Dairy Cattle

The old question, "Would you advise me to start into the pure-bred dairy



Safe Electric Light for Your Barns

THE most valuable part of your investment is housed in your barns. Is it safe? Look how dry—how tinder-like—everything is. How swiftly a little tongue of flame would spread and leave only a heap of ashes.

Yet you risk all by using dangerous kerosene lanterns.

Electric light is safe. It relieves you of this constant dread of fire. Then think of the brilliance in your barns—how much more work you can do after dark—how much better work—how much time you save. It's the only right light for any real farm. And it's easy to have if you install a

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FARM ELECTRIC POWER AND LIGHT PLANT

This is the scientific plant from which ruinous vibration has been eliminated. All the terrible shaking and rattling and banging are gone.

The Silent Alamo starts at the press of a button. A throttling governor controls motor speed; gives tapered charge to the extra size batteries. When batteries are fully charged, the motor stops. When oil or cooling-water reaches a low point, the motor automatically stops. No chance of overheating the motor or of scoring the cylinder.

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Tells all about ruinous vibration. Tells why the Silent Alamo gives long, satisfactory, economical service, and many other important facts. Write today. A copy will be mailed promptly, free of charge.

Robinson-Alamo Limited

140 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Distributors.

ELECTRICAL CONVENIENCES—The Silent Alamo supplies power to operate all the labor-saving appliances illustrated. The Silent Alamo dealer can take your order for any of these Alamo accessories.

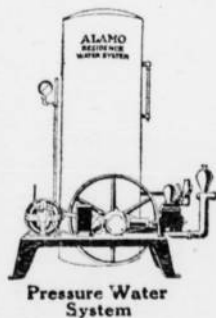
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Portable Power Stand



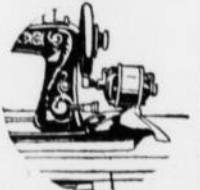
Electric-Operated Churn



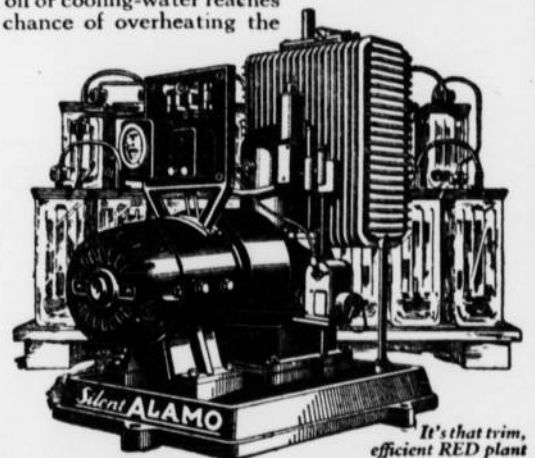
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It's that trim, efficient RED plant

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It ought to be easier for him to raise the interest (premium) than it would be for me and the two little girls to raise the principal."

This statement came from the lips of a good wife and mother, and it should express the sentiment of every wife and mother throughout the country.

Protect Your Family

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Head Office: National Life Chambers, Toronto, Ont.

100 Head Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns

To be Sold at DAUPHIN, MAN., March 31
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At One O'clock Sharp Each Day

A lot of the best Scotch-bred and imported sires represented in this offering. Cows with Calves at foot or in Calf; Bred and Open Heifers; and Bulls of Serviceable Age. Dauphin Agricultural Society will sell Pure-bred Mares, Pure-bred Sows, and Pure-bred and Grade Cows at 10 o'clock, March 31, 1920.

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Many buyers of cream separators are tempted to save \$10 or \$15 in first cost by buying some "cheaper" machine than a De Laval.

In practically every case such buyers lose from 10 to 50 cents a day through the use of an inferior separator.

That means from \$36.50 to \$182.50 a year—and not only for the first year but for every year the separator continues in use.

Twice a Day—Every Day in the Year

It should always be remembered that the cream separator saves or wastes in quantity and quality of product, and in time and labor, twice-a-day every day in the year.

Moreover, a De Laval Separator lasts twice as long on the average as other separators. There are De Laval farm separators now 28 years in use.

The best may not be the cheapest in everything but it surely is in cream separators.

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SCOTCH BRED and MILKING SHORTHORNS

We are offering for sale a number of imported Shorthorn Bulls and Females, many of them from straight Scotch breeding by imported sires; also some show heifers and a number of well-bred dual-purpose animals. This stock is mostly made up of two-year-olds, and comprises sons and grandsons of Gainford Marquis, imp., Oakland Star, imp., and Right Sort, imp.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED. WRITE AND TELL US YOUR WANTS.

JAS. BOUSFIELD & SONS MACGREGOR, MAN.

Semans Agricultural Society

*First Annual Livestock Sale, at Semans, on
Wednesday, March 31, 1920*

The Semans Agricultural Society will hold their First Annual Livestock Sale on Wednesday, March 31, 1920, consisting of Registered and Grade Horses, Cattle, Swine, Sheep and Poultry. Entries must be in the hands of the Secretary not later than 10 a.m. of the date of the Sale, along with entry fees.

E. A. JAMES, Pres.; G. W. BOOTH, Vice-Pres.; J. S. ADAM, Sec.-Treas.

NO MORE BLACKLEG Calves once vaccinated with CONTINENTAL GERM FREE BLACKLEG FILTRATE

are Safe from Blackleg for Life.
Write for Booklet "V." which contains valuable information on Animal Vaccines, Breeding Tables, Horn Training, Branding and Marking Appliances and other stock subjects. It is free.

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Clydesdales

Our stud of 50 imported and Canadian-bred Stallions embraces some of the leading strains in Scotland, such as Bannie Buchlyvie, Baron Buchlyvie, Baron's Pride, Dunure Footprint, winners at the leading shows in Scotland and Canada. These are for sale or hire under Federal Assistance Scheme. A few high-class Shorthorns, both sexes, for sale. SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO, OSWAGA STATION.

cattle business?" is being asked as frequently these times as ever before, and is receiving just as many negative replies as formerly. There are so many factors which enter into the problem that one has to study the question from every angle. Good, pure-bred cattle of either sex are selling for such good prices now that men who have proven themselves successful with grade stock, cannot afford to continue without pure-breds. We all know of certain grade herds making more money for the owners than some pure-bred herds in the same locality, but every community has examples of men in the pure-bred business who never should have invested money in livestock.

The most economical and the most satisfactory way for the average farmer to start into pure-breds is to purchase good females to start with. Care should be taken to see that they are good. They should be healthy, of the proper type, and either proven producers or with proven ancestors. It is better to have one good cow than several medium quality animals. A comparatively small outlay is necessary when starting in this manner.

A yearly comparison has been made during the last three years of the five most profitable pure-bred cows and the five most profitable grade cows in our herd. In each instance the pure-breds have been the more successful from a commercial standpoint. On the average the pure-breds produced 4,476 pounds more milk and 153 pounds more fat per cow per annum, and yielded an average profit over feed cost of \$27.64 per cow than the grades.

After a pure-bred herd reaches a suitable size the most money is made by selling the surplus stock for breeding purposes. The Holstein bull, Inka Sylvia Beets Posch, was used as senior sire in the Agassiz herd from December, 1916, to July, 1918. From his service during that period 15 grade and 12 pure-bred females were raised, and are in the herd at the present time. Putting the very topmost value on the 15 grade heifers they are worth \$1,875, while the dozen pure-bred heifers are worth just about twice that amount, yet they cost no more to raise than the grades. The pure-bred male calves born in the herd during the same period were sold for \$100 each and up, while the grade bulls were sold for veal.

Not only is it more profitable to produce pure-bred cattle than grades, under suitable conditions, but the pleasure and interest are much greater.—W. H. Hicks, superintendent, Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C.

On Buying Bulls

Dear Bill.—Since you wrote to say that old Grapplehooks has died, I have been thinking that you will leave the old ranch long enough to buy yourself a new bull. For I just naturally took it for granted that you would never go back to a grade bull after giving a pure-bred one a fair chance. Even the little fellows down in the dry country who keep a few cattle to save wasting the Russian thistles and the bark on their fence posts are making a mistake when they buy grade bulls. When a



Bapton Corporal.

Grand Champion Shorthorn Male at 1920 American Winter Fairs.

man tells you honest that he can't afford to use a pure-bred bull you tell him he can't afford to keep cattle. Listen, Bill, even the asylum in our province has bought a bunch of pure-breds, cows and all. I guess they reckon that's the first lesson they have to give a fellow in restoring him to his right mind.

Your cows are a little under-sized yet, and if I were you I would try another Durham before using a white-face bull. After that you can use them turn about like we used to. I know

The Grain Growers' Guide

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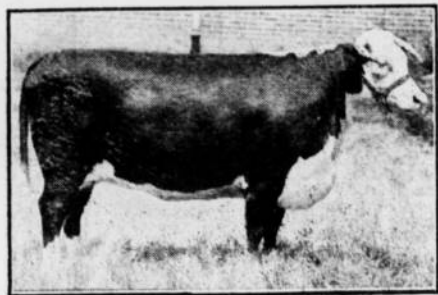
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you like the Herefords and I ain't got any quarrel with you, but I don't think there is any way of putting size into a bunch of cows so quickly as with a good hefty Durham. Look what old Grapplehooks did for you. Why a stranger can pick out his calves by starlight. There's just one thing about those Durham fellows I don't like. Most of them have a peculiar bug about fancy families. They'll show you an ordinary good critter with whispering reverence like a Hindoo at prayers, and tell you that his grandsire was the grandson of the great Mikado, and that his mother's grand dam was half-sister to the bull which sired the International champion in 1914. That sort of stuff



Bonnie Easter.

An American Grand Champion in the Herd of W. L. Yost, Kansas City, Mo.

don't go, Bill. Of course, if he is a real likely looking one this family history may help him some, but you're raising beef and you can't pass this bunk on to Jerry Doane when you get to the stock yards. You buy this bull with your eyes instead of your ears, and pay about as much importance to this roof tree story as you would to an action for divorce by your hired man's step-mother.

Now, in picking your bull, Bill, I would first look for an individual that suited me. In a general way you want a bull of good size, good conformation, good flat bone, of mellow and natural fleshing quality, and above all, a fine strong masculine head and a proud and stylish carriage. As for size I never looked at any mature bull that didn't weigh about a ton in ordinary flesh, that is to hear them tell it, but, Bill, I have watched a lot of cattle go over the scales and do you know most of these fellows selling ton bulls are thinking of my coal-man's scales.

Don't get a sickled or crooked hind-legged bull. You want him straight, and I like to see them walk, if he gets away active and strong so much the better. Then he ought to be straight underneath without showing much daylight, and he can't if he isn't low in the flanks. Don't forget the loin, Bill, because those stock-yard fellows are going to be mighty critical about that in your calves.

Color doesn't count at all much, but if you get a red don't get a deep red because I don't think they do as well as those bay-colored ones. I remember when we usen't to buy white bulls but we are a lot wiser. And here is a little secret Bill: these pure-bred cattleman in dealing with one another, handle spotted cattle like you'd deal the deuce of the bottom of the pack to a man who was only drawing one. That is a little failing of theirs which they will get over some time, but meantime, spotted bulls look mighty fine with a background of green trees like in your second coulee, and if you work your bid right you can often carry one of these away very reasonable. I like them meaty on the crest, and, honest, I never cared much for dished faces, for this bull ought to have a look as independent as a police sergeant and just naturally, command respect like a prize fighter.

After I found a bull that looked right I would look around for his mother. You can afford to spend a lot of time on this. I don't mean that she should be a show cow, but just a good, roomy, motherly dam that looked as if she were capable of raising her own family without any help. You know, just one of those cows that looks good in any herd out at pasture. Sort of like a lady in the kitchen or in the parlor. You get me, don't you, Bill?

If you find what you want slip around and find some of this bull's calves, if he is old enough to have a crop of them. After all that's what



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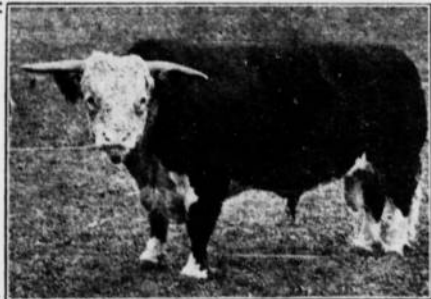
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The United Farmers' Guide

On April 7, the first issue of The United Farmers' Guide will be published at Moncton, New Brunswick, as the organ of the organized farmers of the Maritime provinces. The farmers in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have been interested in organization and already have made a big start. They have had, however, no journal to serve them as The Grain Growers' Guide has served the farmers in Western Canada. The result has been that The Grain Growers' Guide has united with the farmers in the Maritime provinces to publish the United Farmers' Guide to assist them in their work. The Grain Growers' Guide will be the chief owner of the new paper and it will be published under the same management as The Grain Growers' Guide. The United Farmers' Guide will be the same size and made up in the same form as The Grain Growers' Guide.

There are a great many Maritime province people in the prairie provinces, and no doubt thousands of them among the readers of The Grain Growers' Guide. They are fully aware of the benefit which The Grain Growers' Guide has been to the organized farmers in the West. No doubt many of them would like to send a subscription for the new paper to some of their friends who are still living in the Maritime provinces. The subscription price of The United Farmers' Guide is \$1.50 per year, or \$3.00 for three years. We would ask any person who wishes to help the movement in the Maritime provinces to send in subscriptions for their friends who are living there so as to get as many subscribers as possible. Send all subscriptions to The Grain Grower's Guide, Winnipeg, Man., and they will be forwarded to the Moncton office, and each subscriber will receive the first issue of the new paper.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

you are buying him for. In a pinch I'd rather buy an old bull that is going down hill and likely to die on your hands if he had a record for good calves and I could get a couple of seasons out of him, than to pay big money for a good-looking young bull that left only middling fair calves. You'll find a lot of expensive and grand-looking bulls around the fairs and breeders' barns, but keep your eye open for some old warrior off in a corner lot, some hard-looking bird which Fred Colvin would be glad to unload at eight cents a pound, and I'll bet you can't get the owner to put a price on him for I'll bet you he is the sire of all the fancy calves on the place.

Now, Bill, when you size it up its pretty simple ain't it? Pick out a good individual, with good relatives if you like, but that is less important, one that will drop you a good calf every time. When you find him don't haggle over the price. He'll cost more than beef, a lot more, but if your judgment has been right you'll get it all back and then some.

I am using Hereford bulls this year. I have picked on one and expect to have the other before spring breaks.

Yours,
PETE.

With apologies to the Hereford Journal.

Premiums

Recently, certain clubs whose members are the owners of a number of pure-bred mares, requested the Live-stock Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, to allow them to pay a premium over and above a \$25 service fee, which is the maximum allowed under the federal assistance to horse-breeding policy. These clubs expected by the offering of a premium, to secure the services of the best stallions in the country.

In the hope that the pure-bred stock of the country will be improved thereby the branch has agreed to allow any club that hires a stallion considered worth more than a \$25 service fee, and that passes a special inspection, to pay a premium to the owner.

Clubs have the option of giving the owner either a lump sum of money to be paid at a time agreed upon, or a certain amount for each mare that proves to be in foal, the total to be paid on a certain date.

All stallions must possess size and be true to breed type. Draft stallions in particular must be up to weight when in ordinary breeding condition. Clubs interested should write the horse division of the branch for an outline of the premium scheme, and special application and agreement forms. All clubs should note that the final date for receiving applications is April 1, next.—H. S. Arkell, livestock commissioner.

Value of Commercial Tuberculin

Dear Sir: In the interests of public health and the livestock industry I would ask you to publish this letter in your valuable magazine.

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease of domesticated animals and man; cattle and swine suffer most but under favourable conditions all species are attacked. Infection takes place largely by indigestion. It is of slow development involving, either primarily, or in association with other organs, the Lymphatic System; it destroys life by a chronic and long continued systemic poisoning and by the destruction of tissue in organs necessary to life.

Previous to the year 1915 the Tuberculin test was applied to a number of herds supplying this city with milk, but this did not prove satisfactory for there was no compensation provided in case any re-actors were found, the dairyman, in that case, having to bear the loss in the interest of public health. However, in the spring of 1915 the public health department of this city made application to the veterinary director-general to have the Tuberculin test applied to all of the dairy herds supplying this city with milk under the Dominion Tuberculosis order.

This work was commenced in May of the same year by the veterinary officers of that department, and has been going on ever since with splendid results. At the commencement it required a great deal of education and tact among the dairymen to disabuse their minds of the fact that it was unreliable and useless, and I must confess that at times I was puzzled when a farmer would



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point out to me that he had had his herd tested by a local veterinarian and they were pronounced free of the disease, and a short time afterwards, when the test was applied by one of the government inspectors, re-actors were found.

Some Disappointing Instances

Last October I was requested by a prominent breeder of pure-bred Ayrshire cattle, of this province, to apply the Tuberculin test to his herd. Part of this herd had been imported from Ontario, these had been tested before shipping and pronounced free of the disease. The balance had never been submitted to the test. The Tuberculin I used on this test bore the label of a well known drug manufacturing company, and was stated to be fresh. The writer submitted 34 head to the test and not one showed the slightest reaction. The owner was highly pleased at the result. A little later he decided to place his herd on the accredited list. About the middle of this month the veterinary director-general instructed one of his inspectors to apply the test to this herd, using of course Tuberculin manufactured in their own laboratories at Ottawa. Ten re-actors were found, approximately one-third of the entire herd.

Imagine, Mr. Reader, the thoughts of the owner. Here was a breeder making an honest effort to find out if any of his herd were infected and, if so, to eradicate it. It might be said that it was possible for this herd to become infected between the first and second tests. The writer does not think this was possible. This herd never left the owner's premises, no other stock came in contact with them. Seven of the re-actors have been slaughtered, one proved to have generalized Tuberculosis and the others showed extensive lesions.

On another occasion a herd of 12 pure-bred Ayrshire cows, imported from the east, were purchased by a local prospective dairyman, on condition that they were to pass the Tuberculin test successfully. A local veterinarian applied the test using Tuberculin manufactured by the same firm that the writer used in the herd quoted above and all passed the test successfully. A short time afterwards this same herd was tested by one of the veterinary inspectors of the department using their own Tuberculin. Seven re-acted. Post mortem examination of these cattle proved three to have generalized Tuberculosis, the other four had well established lesions.

I could cite other similar cases but that would make my letter too long. My object in writing this letter is to impress on the breeders and farmers the great danger in using worthless Tuberculin in applying the test. During the past five years thousands of cattle have been submitted to the test in this district and the writer has had great opportunities in observing the accuracy of the tests when using government Tuberculin.

I do not wish to be understood as that all market Tuberculin is worthless, but you cannot afford to take a chance. In my opinion there is greater danger in the spread of this disease through the use of some Tuberculin offered for sale than through the ordinary channels of infection. Until better legislation is obtained it would be well to insist that your veterinarian use Tuberculin manufactured or approved by the government laboratories, Ottawa, when submitting your herd to the test.

I would like to see all breeders of stock and veterinarians take this matter up with a view to having all market Tuberculin under the supervision and control of the department of agriculture.

Yours truly,

W. H. ORME, V.S.,

Saskatoon, Sask. City Veterinarian.

In Livestock Circles

Craigellachie Angus

Mr. Montgomery writes us from Ranfurly, Alberta, that he has made a very valuable addition to his Aberdeen-Angus herd by purchasing one of J. D. McGregor's best bull calves, Ensign of Glencarnock 3rd, dam Glencarnock Rubican, sire the noted Blackcap McGregor. At the same time he purchased the imported cow, Beauty 36th of Hayston. This cow was champion female at Perth, Scotland, when two years old, and is by a Royal champion cow and Highland champion bull. She has produced many show animals for Mr. McGregor.



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The parts on this **IMPERIAL** Engine are interchangeable with "The Stover" and certain "Judson" Engines.

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Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Herd Headed by Glencarnock General, 5277, by Golden Gleam, 3111.

Some good young bull calves for sale; also some females bred to Knight of Rugby, by Edward of Glencarnock. Write for particulars.

F. J. Collyer & Son, Houghton Farm, Welwyn, Sask.



Shorthorns and Clydesdales

A few **SHORTHORN** Females for Sale, also Two Good **CLYDESDALE** Mares.

Apply—**LORNE C. WILKIN, Myrtle P.O., Man.**



130-Egg Incubator and Brooder Both For \$19.50

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$19.50 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in **Winnipeg, Man.** and **Toronto, Ont.** Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Ten year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—no painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$19.50 is for both incubator and brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time.

Write us today. Don't delay. **WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 232 Racine, Wis., U. S. A.**

GLENCARNOCK STOCK FARMS

BRANDON, MANITOBA



Aberdeen-Angus Bulls and Heifers

Special offer of 25 Aberdeen-Angus Bulls, 12 to 15 mths. old, at \$225 each

All these Bulls are bred by us and are sired by one of our noted show and stock bulls. They are a big, fine lot, every one is absolutely guaranteed a sure breeder.

Order at once, either by mail or visit our farms. It will pay you to buy from us to get the best.

Young Cows, due to calve this spring, at \$350 to \$400 each

Show Bulls and Heifers also for Sale

JAMES D. MCGREGOR, Proprietor



SHADELAND ERICA. Second at Chicago as a Yearling. Included in this Sale.

Big Unreserved AUCTION SALE of Pure Bred and Registered Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

LACOMBE, ALBERTA, TUES., APRIL 6th
60 Head Females 15 Head Bulls

Contributed by Jas. D. McGregor, S. Henderson, and others.

This is the first big sale of Pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus Cows ever held in Alberta. They are an exceptionally fine lot, every one either with calf at foot or heavy in calf to outstanding bulls. SHADELAND ERICA, a show cow of outstanding merit is offered. This cow was Second at Chicago as a yearling heifer and is fitted for this year's show. Many other cows weighing around 1,800 pounds will be sold.

The 15 bulls offered are all big, growthy two-year-olds, every one in good condition and guaranteed sure breeders. There are some outstanding show bulls included.

All the above animals will be sold absolutely without reserve to the highest bidder. Buy the best at your own price. This is an exceptional chance to start a herd of pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Attend this sale at Lacombe on April 6th next.

For Information Apply to

Jas. D. McGregor
Brandon, Man.

or

Sam. Henderson
Lacombe, Alta.

and is at present safe in calf to Blackcap McGregor.

British Aberdeen-Angus Review

We have just received from the Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Society, 137 Union Street, Aberdeen, the second number of the Aberdeen-Angus Review. This issue deals with the events of bred interest for the last six months of 1919, and is well worth a shilling of any man's money who follows the fortunes of the "Doddies." The British show season is reported at some length and the wealth of accompanying



Angus McMillan, B.S.A.

New head of the Sheep and Goat Department, Ottawa. Formerly Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry, M.A.C.

illustrations is an instructive indication of the requirements of present-day judges. Sections of the publication are devoted to progress in the various quarters of the globe where black cattle have won themselves a place.

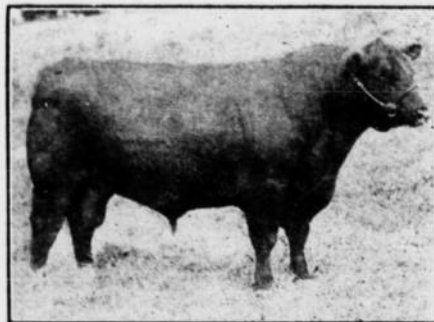
The Dauphin and Swan River Sales

Those who wish to buy Shorthorns and improve their cattle holdings should attend these sales. The Dominion Association is behind them and no effort has been spared to get together the class of cattle that will work improvement. There is a large proportion of cows with calves at foot or well along in calf, and bred heifers that are carrying the service of some of the best bulls in Western Canada, a number of which are imported. There are also open heifers and bulls of serviceable age that will do good, and these cattle are a clean lot. They have not been fitted but are just in thrifty condition, and while this is not to the advantage of the seller, it makes a good proposition for the buyer.

It is the intention of the association to make these districts a sale centre and those who buy can feel assured of a market for their productions, which is a matter worthy of consideration.

There is now a western fieldman who will spend all his time in the interests of Shorthorn breeders, and anyone who contemplates making a start can be assured of his heartiest co-operation.

The terms of the sale are half cash, if desired, and bankable notes with interest at eight per cent. per annum, due November 1, 1920. A liberal guarantee and a good association behind it, should make this a desirable place to buy Shorthorns. Get



Bar Marshal.

Reserve Senior Champion A-A Bull at Chicago International.

a catalog, study the breeding, and attend the sale.

C. D. Roberts' Ad. of March 17

We draw attention to the typographical error in the advertisement of C. D. Roberts in our last issue. Copy should have read: "We are owners of our own stables and will meet and undersell any of our competitors, quality considered." To make matters worse we used cut of horse belonging to C. M. Rear. We hereby offer apology to offended parties.

Prof. Pew's Impressions

Prof. W. H. Pew, Ravenna, Ohio, the well-known Shorthorn breeder who placed the awards in the boys' calf competition and fat stock entries, when asked by The Guide representative for his opinion regarding the Winter Fair, had the following

How to Breed Live Stock



Free Book

Get our wonderful free booklet, "How to Breed Live Stock." Reveals valuable information on the breeding and feeding of horses, cattle, swine and sheep. Shows pictures of breeding organs. Also describes our wonderful home-study course in Animal Breeding. Sterility, Disease - Prevention, Contagious Abortion, Artificial Breeding, etc., all taught in detail. Write today for free booklet and learn how to master scientific breeding at home. We have brought the school to the breeder. Get our free booklet. Write today. Just mail a postcard.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF ANIMAL BREEDING
Dept. 65 Pleasant Hill, Ohio



PREVENT BLACKLEG LOSSES

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Scientifically Prepared Vaccines

Blackleg Vaccine (Blacklegoids)

The reliable blackleg vaccine in pill form.

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(GERM-FREE BLACKLEG VACCINE)

A natural aggressin.

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(GERM-FREE BLACKLEG VACCINE)

An aggressin made from cultures.

WRITE FOR FREE INSTRUCTIVE BOOKLETS ON BLACKLEG AND ITS PREVENTION.

Animal Industry Department of
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

DON'T CUT OUT A Shoe Boil, Capped Hock or Bursitis

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TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Book & B free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, the antiseptic liniment for Boils, Bruises, Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Allays Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1.25 a bottle at drug gists or delivered. Will tell you more if you write.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 105 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Cana
Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

High Grade Oxford Ewes

We have for sale 140 excellent ewes. They are in the very best of condition and are in service to imported rams, due to lamb in May. We have always used the best rams money could buy and the flock certainly show it. Phone, write or come and see them.

C. L. TUTT ROULEAU, SASK.

Farm Equipment

Every up-to-date farm has its clipping machine for horses and dairy cows. Horses work better when relieved of winter coat—cows give cleaner milk when flanks and udders are clipped. Agricultural schools and Government farms use clipping machines. YOU should have one. Get a Stewart No. 1 Ball-bearing Clipping Machine. Get one from your dealer—the only machine that always satisfies.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY,
Dept. A171, 12th St. and Central Ave., Chicago, Ill.



South St. Paul,
Minnesota

Thursday,
April 1st

50 Head Stallions and Mares at Public Auction

PERCHERON STALLIONS which have won prizes, and young ones which will make winners.

PERCHERON MARES in foal, and fillies of promise.

BELGIANS which are large and good.

Never before have we been able to offer at one sale as many good, large stallions of right ages.

All horses consigned by breeders and sold under their guarantee.

SEND FOR CATALOG to

J. L. DeLancey, Manager
Union Stock Yards, Chicago

AUCTION SALE

20 Imported and 20
American-Bred Percheron and Belgian

STALLIONS AND MARES

at the Exhibition Grounds
REGINA, SASK.

Tues., March 30th

1920, commencing at 1 o'clock

Six Good Big Belgian Mares (most of them in foal); Two Good Big Percheron Mares (I think in foal); Two Extra Good Big Belgian Stallions; and Four Extra Good Big Percheron Stallions. The above have all proven good Breeders.

Also a few young Percheron Colts coming two and three years old that are good, all with correct pedigrees.

D. V. RUNKLE, Auctioneer



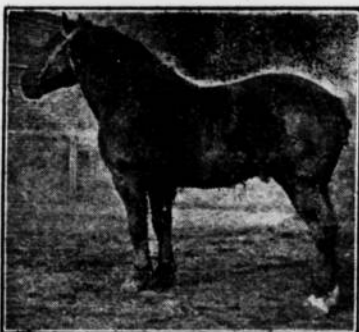
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and come to this Sale. You will find high-class Horses and they will be sold without reserve.

TERMS WILL BE CASH which always means a saving to the customer

CHAS. WILSON, Owner, Regina

Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares



STAR II.—First in Four-year-old Percheron Class at Calgary Spring Show, 1919, and First in Aged Class and Reserve Grand Champion at Edmonton Spring Show, 1919.

We have just received at our
Edmonton Barns

45 Head

of Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares. We have Stallions from Yearlings up. Among the Percherons are several extra good, coming three-year-old Blacks and Greys, including

KOIKOT

Black Grey, weighing a ton, winner at several of the largest State Fairs and Prize winner at Chicago International.

HERCULES

Black, coming three years old and weighing 2,100 pounds. Prize winner at Iowa and Minnesota State Fairs.

KOLACIA, Jr.

Coming two years old, weighs 1,800 pounds. Second in class at Iowa State Fair and First at Minnesota, 1919. Our Belgians are also very strong.

CEYLON'S CAESAR

Coming four years old, sorrel, weighing 2,100 pounds. Prize winner at Chicago International of 1919.

MASTOC DE BRUGES

Weighs 2,300 pounds, an imported stallion with great quality and substance, and a proved sire. We have a number of well-matched teams of Percheron and Belgian mares at reasonable prices. Our guarantee gives our customers absolute protection. Our insurance contract protects our customers from all loss in case of death or accident. Time given to responsible parties and will accept either cattle in exchange on our stallions or mares at their market value. Inspection invited.

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R. F. Dygert Co. Ltd.

EDMONTON, ALTA.

P.O. Box 205

SIZE, SUBSTANCE AND SYMMETRY

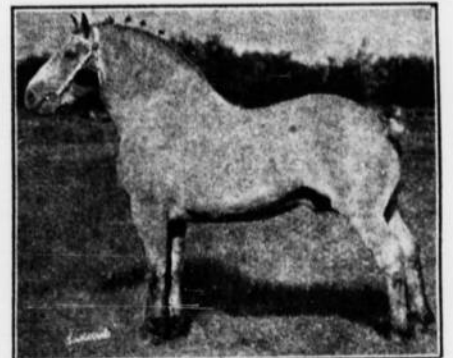
with quality, action, and the choicest lines of breeding characterize our present stock of

CLYDESDALES

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PERCHERONS

A new importation just received containing several prize winners.



MARSHALL—One of my Last Importations.

Inspection or correspondence cordially invited

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ACME PERCHERONS

Headed by the Champion, Keota Jalap. One, two, and three-year-old Stallions for sale, from mares of royal breeding, including Grand Champion, Canadian-bred Champion. First and Second Prize Brood Mares and First Prize Teams in Harness at Calgary Exhibition, 1919. A Class "A" Certificate goes with every horse. Prices Reasonable.

E. A. DAVENPORT

ACME, ALTA.

BAR U PERCHERONS

The largest stud of the Pure-bred Percherons in the World. The first Percheron-breeding Farm Established in Canada. The only firm on the American continent from which British horsemen have selected Percheron breeding stock to establish studs in Britain.

Do not let the British breeders come to Canada and carry off all our best foundation stock. Do not be satisfied with the cheap cull stallions brought in by irresponsible dealers and stallion pedlars from the United States when you can buy the best individuals of the best breeding raised right here in Alberta by men that have been in the breeding business for 25 years and expect to remain in the business. We have Fifty-four Head of Pure-bred Percheron Stallions of our own breeding now on hand to select from. You can see their sires and dams, and if you cannot choose one from the lot to suit you we will give you every assistance in our power. Write for prices, or come to High River, Alberta, and we will meet you and show you the stock at any time. Address:

GEORGE LANE or **A. FLEMING, Manager**
Calgary, Alberta High River, Alberta

Pioneer Stock Farm Belgians

One of the greatest collections in America. Stud headed by:

Paramount Flashwood, 1610

Farceur's Greatest Son in Service.

At the recent Brandon Winter Fair my winnings included First in Four-year-old Class, and Grand Champion Stallion of the Breed, with Paramount Flashwood. First and Third in Three-year-old Stallions, with Pioneer Masterpiece, by Caesar de Boz and Farceur 7th, by Farceur, the first horse of my own breeding. First in Two-year-old Stallions, with Farceur Again, by Farceur, and First in Two-year-old Fillies on Lady Wolvever, by the \$11,400 Paramount Wolvever. This filly is also of my own breeding.

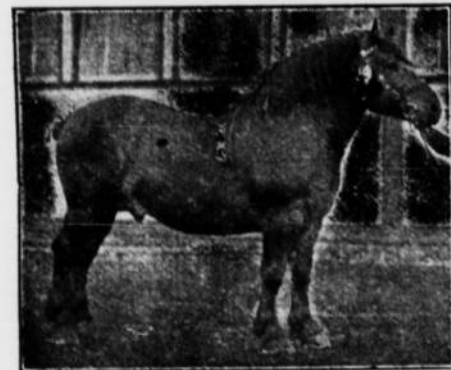
New importation expected shortly. Choice stallions and mares for sale at all times.

GEORGE RUPP



LAMPMAN, SASK.

Canada's Largest Stallion Dealers



LEONARD, Belgian Stallion, weighing 2,400 pounds; First in his class and Champion of the Breed at Calgary Spring Show, 1919. This horse was sold at a long figure.

weight, broken to harness, both big winners; "A" class in every respect—ridiculously cheap. A few mares for sale for cash. All our stallions are guaranteed 60 per cent. foal getters, and we live up to our guarantee. Our insurance proposition eliminates all risk in buying a stallion. Write and tell us what you want. Terms to responsible parties. Prepare for the breeding season now. There is a world-wide shortage of horses and they will be higher than ever before.

Branch at Calgary—
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VANSTONE & ROGERS
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CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS
also REGISTERED CLYDESDALE MARES

One Clydesdale stallion rising five years old, two rising four, six rising three years. Six Percheron stallions rising three years. Two real good Belgian stallions. Sure breeders. Several matched teams of Clydesdale mares.

These horses are all good stuff. See them at my stable at Olds, Alta., till Edmonton Spring Show, March 29 to April 3, when what remains will be sold at auction at that show. Rock-bottom prices. All bargains.

W. W. HUNTER, Olds, Alta.

Calgary-Edmonton
O.P.R. Line.

LIBERAL TERMS GUARANTEE J. H. GRAHAM PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS

Stallion Service Books, 35 cents.

Breeders' Lien Notes, 50 cents.

Cor. AVENUE G and 21st STREET, SASKATOON, SASK.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

to say: "It is with pleasure that I give you a few notes regarding the exhibit of livestock at the great Brandon Winter Fair. Indeed, the show this year, surpasses my expectations. The honor of passing on the calves in the boys' contest in 1919, came to me, and I was surprised to find the exhibit in 1920 increased materially in numbers and the general quality much superior. The boys are fast passing from the amateur class to that of the professional. In my judgment the champion calf of the show was a real 'topper' in any company. He is a model of beef conformation and dressing quality, and this statement does not detract in the least from the quality of the calves and steers below him, most of which were splendid. The improvement in the Percheron and Belgian classes reveals the efforts of the breeders and importers in bringing up the standard. My only suggestion is that better mares be brought into the province for breeding purposes. I realize the difficulties connected with the improvement of draft horses in a district and province. The classes for Clydesdale stallions certainly were exceptionally strong in places. Some of the younger classes were not too strong but the aged class of stallions was excellent. I have never seen as many good horses at any Canadian exhibition."—(Signed), W. H. Pew.

Graham Shorthorn Importation

John Graham has in quarantine an importation of Shorthorns, made up of five bulls and five heifers. The heifers are all in calf, to come in soon, and some have calves at foot. All are of the popular families of Scotch breeding, such as Augusta, Secret, Waterloo, Butterfly, Rosebud and Rubyhill. There is a very fine white bull, bred at Uppermill, and dam a full sister to the famous Choice Goods. A Secret three-year-old and an Augusta two-year-old are bred by the famous Wm. Cazelet, Fairlawn, who owns the record bull at the Duthie sale of 1916, and who, at the sale last October, bought the record priced Collynie King Lavender, at \$28,000.

There is also in quarantine a select consignment of ten Oxford ewes and one ram. The ewes are all shearlings, and bred by Hobbs, of Chelmscott, England. They are all bred to one of the best rams in Scotland and will all have lambs at foot about the end of March, when they get to Carberry. The ram is a very special one, one of three of the best from the leading flock in Scotland.

All this stock is for sale with the exception of one bull for Mr. Graham's own herd. The cattle and sheep will get here by the end of March. The sheep have been imported specially at the request of some of the leading breeders.

Eastview Going Strong

E. C. Woods reports a prosperous season at Warman, Sask. His sales have been extensive and satisfactory during the past season. His yearling bull, Muskogee 71st,



Repeater 166th.

A promising calf with a proud ancestry.

has gone to Mr. Teece, of Lemberg, Sask. Most of this past crop of calves are by Muskogee 29th, and they are an outstanding bunch.

\$9,000 for Ayrshire Bull

This is a record price for an Ayrshire bull, and was paid by Hon. Cameron Corbett, for Hobsland Mendel, 18422, at the spring sale of bulls at Hobsland, the home of James Barr, Monkton, in Scotland. This bull was dropped on March 11, 1919, and, therefore, was scarcely a year old at date of sale, February 21st inst. He is sired by Hobsland Lucky Boy, by Dalbible Wide Awake. The dam of Mendel is Hobsland Jean 5th, by Hobsland Masterpiece, Canada's noted champion show ring and record bull.

R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que., who attended this sale was keen after Mendel, and went to \$6,000 for him. He purchased Hobsland Guide, a February calf of 1919, and a grandson of Hobsland Masterpiece, for \$1,375. This bull is by Scotland's Best, by Masterpiece. Mr. Ness has also purchased Hobsland Grand Parade, a March calf of 1919, by Scotland's Best.

At the Hobsland sale 20 bulls realized \$23,970, or an average of \$1,198 each. Six heifer calves averaged \$645, and the 26 young things out of Mr. Barr's 1919 crop of calves, brought him nearly \$28,000. There have been several successful Ayrshire bull sales in Scotland this spring, of which Hobsland is the best. At the Bargenoch sale, 21 bull calves brought an average of \$680; and seven two-year-old heifers averaged \$350. The highest price, \$2,350, was for South Craig Record Time, and \$2,100 for Bargenoch Umpire. At the Auchenbrain sale 22 bull calves averaged \$490. At the Garclaugh sale 14 yearling bulls averaged \$525 and 16 yearling heifers averaged \$405.

This indicates that Ayrshires are meeting with a continuation of the old-time confidence in Scotland in spite of strong competition.

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Costs nothing for positive evidence. For over 25 years Save-The-Horse has permanently cured thousands of so called incurable, stubborn cases. It is the humane remedy for sore, lame and blemished horses. Sold with guarantee to refund money if it fails to cure SPAVIN, Ringbone, Thorpin, or Shoulder, Kneec, Ankle, Hoof or Tendon disease; horse works too. 96-page Book, Sample Guarantee and advice—**ALL FREE.**

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PRIVATE, the Grand Champion on the Western circuit at Spring and Summer Fairs.

LIEUTENANT, the Futurity winner at Brandon, and many other prize winners by the same sire "Jais."

Prices Right for Farmers to Handle and Make Money.

John A. Grant, Black Diamond, Alberta

For Sale---Eight Coming Three-Year-Old Percheron Stallions

sired by the noted show horse and sire, **Lord Nelson**, 118170. Some of these are good enough to place at the head of your pure-bred stud or add to your show herd.

PRICED VERY REASONABLE

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FOR SALE BINGO, 78824 (7536)

Black Percheron Stallion, seven years. Descended from the best Percheron blood in the U.S. Enrolled under Schedule A in 1919. Travelled in Whitemouth district and is a proven sire. Reasons for selling: Have disposed of my farm. Will consider syndication. Horse may be seen at 393 Flora Avenue, Winnipeg. Phone Main 9322. **D. C. McFee, 101 Horace St., Norwood, Man.**

Percherons - Belgians

State Fair Winners. Stallions, Brood Mares and Fillies for Sale. Registered. **FRED CHANDLER, R7, Charlton, Iowa.** Direct below St. Paul.

MAMMOTH JACKS

With mules selling up to eighteen hundred dollars a span you should not delay buying Jacks. Write for prices and terms on large mammoth Jacks. I also have a few Percheron Stallions priced to sell.

B. W. ELDER,
Carrington, N. Dakota, U.S.A.

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Oxford, Shropshire and Lincoln Pure-bred and Grade Rams, Grade Oxford and Shropshire Breeding Ewes, all ages; in lots to suit purchasers. Also matched teams of Horses, broken and unbroken. 1,200 to 1,400 pounds.

JAMES D. WILSON, Maple Creek, Sask.

Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. **Dr. Bell, V.S. Kingston, Ont.**

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Taught in simplest English during spare time. Diploma granted. Cost within reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed. Have been teaching by correspondence twenty years. Graduates assisted in many ways. Every person interested in stock should take it. Write for particulars. **FREE** London Veterinary Correspondence School. Dept. 57 London, Ontario, Can.

Dry Belt Observations

Continued from Page 9

cut. Red Fife is a better wheat for the south-west where the growing season is longer than elsewhere in the province, and where a longer strawed variety is needed. It has most of the advantages of Marquis and should be grown more extensively.

At the present time many farmers and others are closely watching the Durum wheats with the hope that they will be found satisfactory. It is true certain varieties of the Durums, notably Kubanka, which is the best variety under our conditions, have drawn a premium on the American market, and some of the farmers along our International Boundary have been growing the grain and hauling it across the line, while others still have been shipping to Winnipeg for market in Eastern Canada. It is also true that the Durums will produce much better yields under dry conditions than our hard red spring wheats, but until we are more certain of a market we cannot advise any wholesale change to the growing of Durum wheats. It is time for a careful investigation into the marketing and ultimate use of this wheat to determine whether the obstacles in the way of transportation, marketing and milling are real or merely assumed.

The only varieties of oats that should be grown are the later maturing, long-strawed, high-yielding sorts, of which Banner and Victory are leading examples.

The two-rowed barleys are more satisfactory under dry conditions than the six, and of these Hannehen will be found most satisfactory.

The brown-seeded, purple-blossomed flax, grown all over the West, is still the best we have, and Premost or Minnesota No. 25, also N.D. No. 155, are good varieties.

Winter rye.—This crop has an important place in the south-west. During the past three years many have had fair yields of winter rye when their wheat crops were a failure. It is also true that many had failures largely because the seed was put in fall stubble in which there was not sufficient moisture for it to germinate. If sown on summerfallow during August, there is usually sufficient moisture to start the crop. Because it is able to make use of the first moisture in the spring it usually gets away to an early start. This fact has also made the crop a valuable one as a "cover crop" to prevent "drifting" during May and the early part of June, and also as a choke crop and trap crop to combat many noxious weeds, especially wild oats. In favorable years it may be used as a late fall and spring pasture and in the extreme south-west a cutting of hay may sometimes be had before allowing the crop to produce seed. Winter rye is not a panacea for all the ills of the south-west, but it will help to spread the possibilities of a crop, and will help to eliminate the danger of having all the eggs in one basket. N.D. No. 959 and Saskatchewan are the most satisfactory yet grown in this province.

Rates of Seeding

The total area affected by the drought of the past summer in Saskatchewan is estimated to be about 27,000,000 acres, of which 8,000,000 acres were in crop. The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, for statistical purposes, has designated the south-west as being that portion west of range 18, west 2nd, and south of the south branch of the Saskatchewan River. In this area there are about 5,000,000 acres of which about 1,300,000 are cultivated.

On this total acreage of cultivated land farmers have been in the habit of seeding one-and-one-half bushels of wheat, one-and-three-quarter bushels of oats, one-and-one-half bushels of barley, and 30 pounds flax, or upwards per acre. A change is now taking place and lighter seeding will be the rule in the future unless there is a marked change in our climatic conditions. The amount of seed wasted on the land of the south-west since it was first thrown open to homesteading is enormous. If the accumulated value of that wasted seed were in a bank today it would pay off all the loans made by the government to the farmers for seed and

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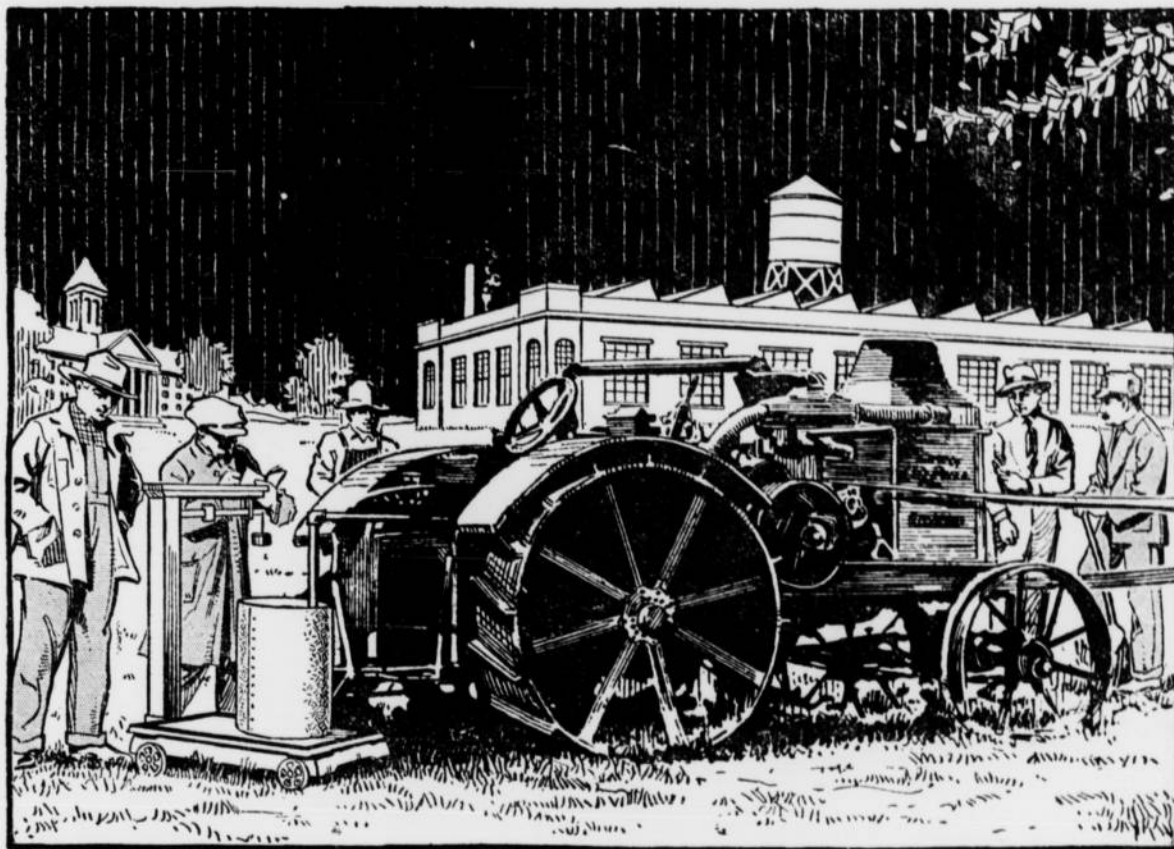
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At the Winnipeg tractor contest in 1912 the OilPull established a world's record for fuel economy in tractor motors by using only .7 pound of fuel per horse-power hour.

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Thus, again, in public test has the OilPull tractor demonstrated its remarkable economy. OilPull economy, dependability and durability are even better proved by the unequalled record of OilPull performance in the hands of thousands of farmers since the birth of the tractor industry.

OilPulls are built in four sizes—12-20, 16-30, 20-40 and 30-60 H. P. It is only fair to mention that but few 1920 OilPulls remain unsold.

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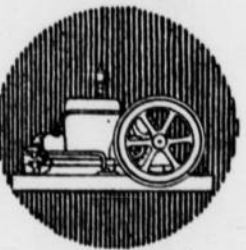
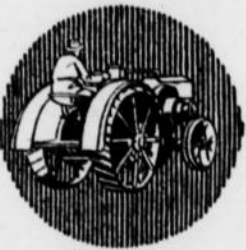
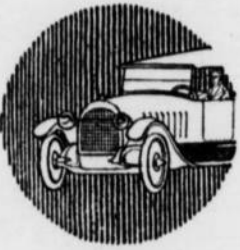
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which explains the best way to buy more power for your tractors, trucks and passenger cars—it's a complete piston ring hand book. Address Dept. G.



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feed in the south-west up to the present time, or looking at it from another angle it would provide a huge insurance fund to safeguard its shareholders against total loss in dry years. But experience has taught its costly lesson.

Two years ago when the provincial government announced that only one bushel per acre of wheat would be provided by the government to applicants in the unorganized territory of the south-west many complaints were heard. Last fall the writer had the opportunity of personally visiting several hundred of these farmers to enquire as to their needs for 1920, and strange to say only one man asked for more than one bushel per acre of wheat. The past three years have been a lesson. The lesson is that in a large portion of our province, in the extreme south-west in particular, we can seed lighter. The rates recommended by many farmers and experimenters for our south-west are: wheat, three-quarters to one-and-one-quarter bushels; oats, one to one-and-one-half bushels; barley, one to one-and-three-quarter bushels; flax, 18 to 30 pounds.

Of course, the intelligent farmer will recognize that there is no rule-of-thumb method for farming in Western Canada and in seeding grain, judgment is required, as elsewhere. If, for a change, we should get a period of wet years, obviously we might increase our rate of seeding, but if we are to farm for dry years and that seems to be the conclusion just now, we must regulate our rates of seeding accordingly.

A Few Conclusions

1. The south-west has had dry years in the past and will have them in the future, of this there is little doubt.
2. We must, therefore, farm for dry years, not years like 1915.
3. Irrigation does not offer much hope of solving the problem at present.
4. Better tillage will help solve the problem; summerfallowing one-half or at least one-third the land each year is necessary.
5. A good summerfallow is the next best thing to a Victory Bond.
6. Lighter seeding of all crops should become the rule.
7. Durum wheat may have an important place if a market can be assured.
8. Winter rye, if given half a chance, has demonstrated its ability to combat the dry years.

Social Service Council Endorse P.R.

For some years members of the Social Service Council of Manitoba have taken an interest in the proportional representation system for elections, and in its publications from time to time information has been issued on this line.

At the last annual meeting, December 10, 1919, it was decided to appoint a special committee to go carefully into the system and report to the council. This committee gave much time and study to this matter and reported at the last full meeting of the executive of the council. The findings are as follows:

1. That proportional representation is an improvement upon our present system of electing representatives.
2. That the system has sufficient merit to justify a test being made of its practical value.
3. That we, therefore, are in favor of the application of the system of proportional representation in Winnipeg for the provincial and municipal elections to be held this year.

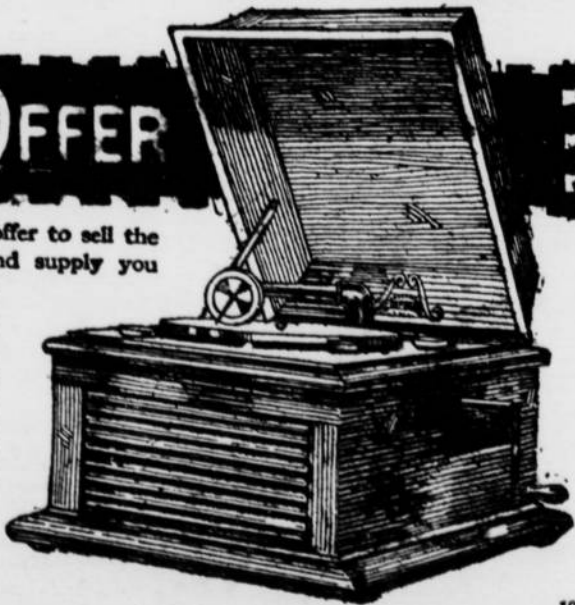
After a careful consideration the report of the special committee was unanimously approved by executive, and the officers of the council were authorized to support action with the city council of proportional representation in elections.

The executive believes that the adoption of proportional representation is in accord with the prevailing public temper, which shows earnest men and women anxious to allay distrust and unrest and give every substantial element in the community its equitable place in the public affairs.

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A Deep Furrow in a Heavy Soil Uses Up Horse Power.

The 1920 Tractor

It's the Pounds Pull and Not the Number of Plows that Counts

THE name plate of a tractor reads as follows: "H.P. 15-30, R.P.M. 750." This indicates to all concerned that the engine will develop 15 horsepower at the drawbar and 30 horsepower at the belt, that the normal speed of the engine is 750 revolutions per minute, which should not be increased to get more power.

That name plate means a great deal to the firm which manufactured the tractor. If the tractor is to live up to its name it has to prove its ability to do real work, day after day and year after year in the field. It has to live up to the fondest dreams of the designer, it has to pass through the critical hands of the experimental department and now it has been painted and given a name and number. It is a finished article ready to take its place in the power farming world. It will pass into the hands of an average man and it must give satisfaction or it fails.

It may be standing at a county fair or a national tractor demonstration along with many other types and makes waiting for its future owner. It is to you Mr. Dealer, and to you Mr. Salesman, and to you Mr. Farmer that the following suggestions are offered in order that there may be real co-operation between you all. Very little can be "put over" in these days. No good firm wants to try. They want you to be satisfied whether you sell or whether you buy. To do either buying or selling intelligently, you must know (1) the meaning of horsepower—this is discussed in detail; (2) what to expect reasonably from the engine.

Some Underlying Definitions

The manufacturing company, if it is one of good repute, has done its best to produce a serviceable article. The following discussion is planned to help you to understand how to buy "power," and what you may expect after you have made your selection. Technical terms are avoided as far as possible so that everyone may understand. Before defining horsepower let us see what work is. Most of us know what work is and many spend consider-

able time trying to avoid it. But what does the dignified term "work" as defined in our books on mechanics mean. It means force x distance. The unit of force is the pound, and the unit of distance is the foot, and the unit of work is the foot pound.

In figure 1 (a) a block is shown with a string attached to it. If this block is pulled along the ground for a distance of one foot and the pull on the scale is one pound the work done equals one pound x one foot or one foot pound. (b) If the block is moved 50 feet and the pull is ten pounds the work done equals 50 x 10 or 500 foot pounds of work. (c) If the block is moved ten feet and the pull is 50 pounds the amount of work done is still 500 foot pounds of work.

A man weighs 150 pounds and climbs a ladder 100 feet high. It requires 150 x 100 foot pounds of work to do this, or 15,000 foot pounds of work. A certain number of pounds of water are raised so many feet and we again have a number of foot pounds of work. We must have a pull in pounds and a distance in feet. The work may be done in five minutes or five hours, there it makes no difference to the final answer. The element of time does not enter in.

The Element of Time

This brings us to the question of horsepower. It is the rate of doing 33,000 foot pounds of work per minute. What is the difference? It is the element of time. The 33,000 foot pounds of work must be done in one minute. That is all. It is a reasonable figure as we will see now in comparing it to the amount of horsepower that can be expected from a horse.

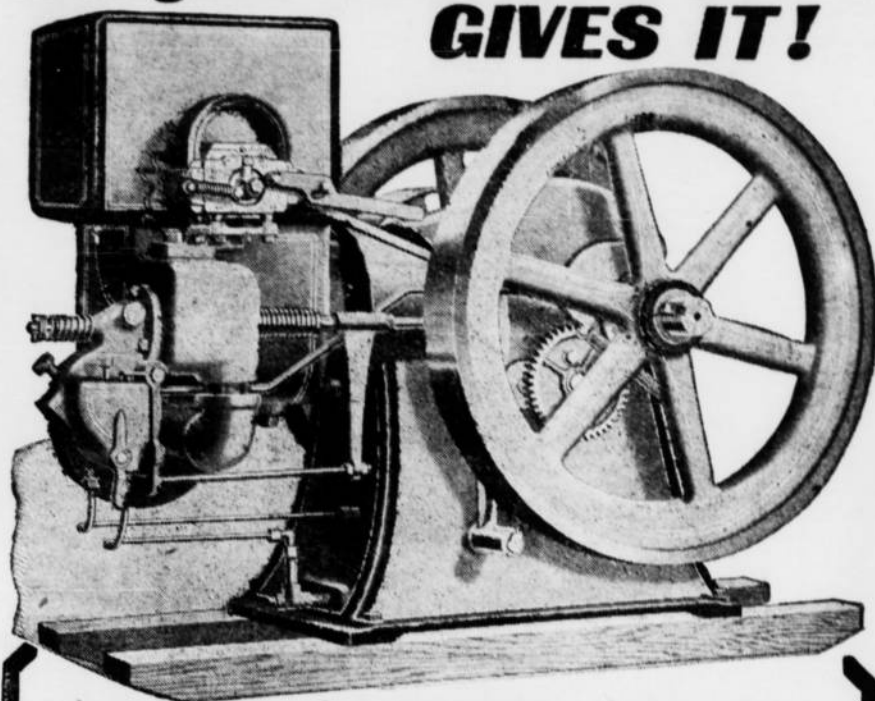
A horse is doing a good day's work on a steady pull, like a plow, if he exerts a pull equal to one-tenth of his weight, although many are pulling closer to one-eighth of their weight. It would be reasonable to have him walk at the rate of two and-a-half miles per hour. (This is equal to 220 feet per minute.) In the calculation of drawbar horsepower we require only three things: (1) The pull in pounds; (2) the distance in feet; (3) the time in minutes. The pull in pounds equivalent to one-tenth of the weight of a 1,500-pound horse would be 150 pounds. Then:

150 (pull) x 220 (feet per minute)
H.P. equals $\frac{33,000}{33,000}$ — 1 horsepower
33,000 (foot pounds per minute in one horsepower)

Surely, this is reasonable. You can see if the horse walked slower he would have to pull a bigger load, and if he walked faster he could pull a smaller load and still be developing the required number of foot pounds of work per minute to be one horsepower. He can be expected to do this for ten hours per day, and can greatly increase the pull for short intervals. On the other hand the tractor can develop its ten, 15 or 30 horsepower, as the case may be, for 24 hours per day and seven days a week, provided it is in good hands, but it cannot stand much overloading.

Here is the link of the chain of power farming that must be carefully watched. The tractor will do all that it is supposed to do but will not stand abuse

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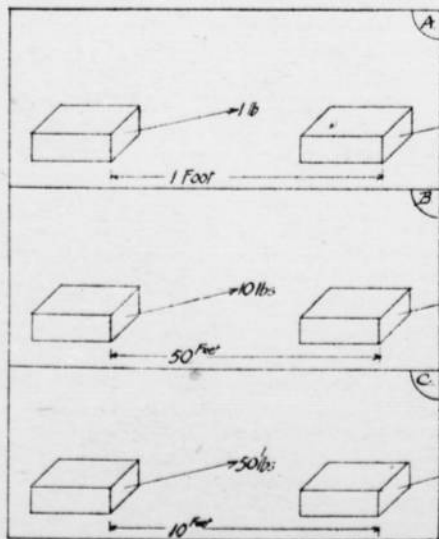
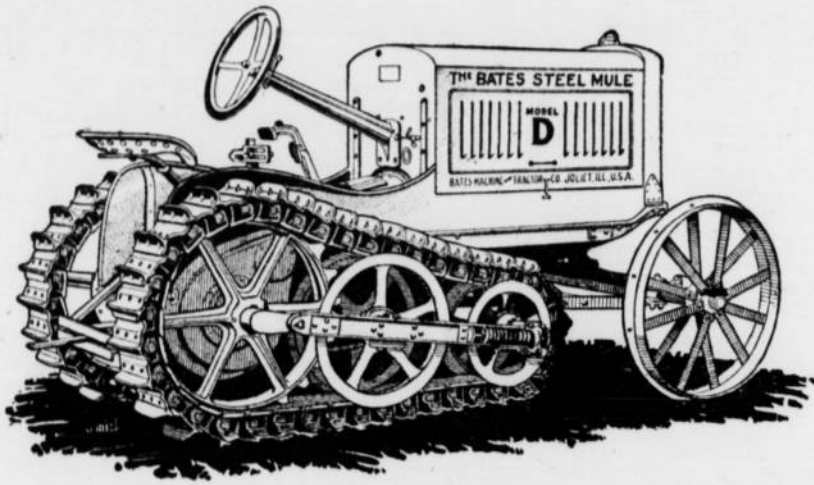


Fig. 1.
Pull x Distance Equals Work.



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GREATER grain yield on your farm calls for greater efforts at the source—the seed bed. And it is with the Bates Steel Mule that you will solve your greater production problems.

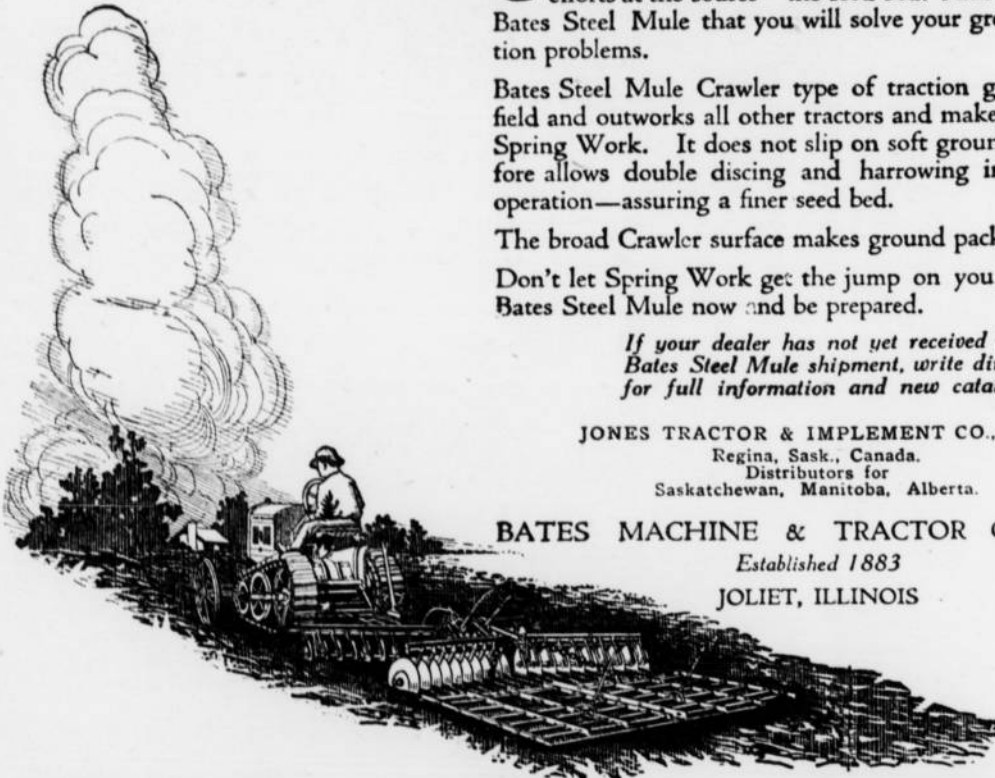
Bates Steel Mule Crawler type of traction goes into the field and outworks all other tractors and makes playtime of Spring Work. It does not slip on soft ground and therefore allows double discing and harrowing in one quick operation—assuring a finer seed bed.

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and give service. It is not the number of plows that a tractor can pull but the number of pounds it can pull that will indicate whether or not it is developing its rating. One agent says his tractor will pull two plows, that means nothing definite. Another agent states that his tractor will pull 2,000 pounds at a speed of two and-a-half miles per hour. You have a very definite guarantee. It might pull two plows or four plows depending on local soil conditions. It is up to you to be able to figure the horsepower from the data. As you have seen it is simple. You can do it.

The writer has a specific case in mind where a 30-60 tractor was pulling four plows for one farmer and the same size and make of tractor was pulling eight plows for a neighbor. Was it the tractor's fault? No. Were both developing their full power? Yes. Naturally, a law-suit was pending because farmer one said his tractor was no good and the company did not seem able to reason with him and show him. A dynamometer was procured and the tractor was vindicated. In the first case each plow was taking an abnormal pull, in the region of 1,600 pounds per 14-inch bottom. In case two the plows were closer to normal conditions and each was requiring a pull of 800 pounds. Was it not to be expected that the second machine could pull twice the number of plows? I think so. Let us work out both problems at a speed of two miles per hour and see what results we get:

	Pull x Distance
Again horsepower equals	
	33,000
	1,600 x 4 x 176
	33,000
	Equals 34.1
In the second example we have:	
	800 x 8 x 176
	33,000
	Equals 34.1

Tractors should from now on be sold on the basis of the number of pounds they can pull at a definite speed. You must be able to estimate the load that the tractor can be expected to pull from the data supplied.

In one district it may be able to handle more plows than in another but it may at the same time not be falling below its specifications. You should be able to explain this important point. It may help to settle many difficulties in a less expensive way than in court, and you can both sell and buy more satisfactory. The farmer wants satisfaction. The companies are aiming to give service. Both parties must understand each other if the transaction is to satisfy all concerned.

On Press Drill

Q.—I wish to get some information regarding the use of press-wheels instead of following the seeder with a packer. I have neither, but think of buying one of them this year. I believe it is advisable to pack land after seeding, especially in a year like 1919 when rust is prevalent. I am certain I would have had a better yield last year had I packed. I had some improved wheat: Marquis and Red Bobs, sowed thin, expecting to get a good sample, but would have been well advised to sow thicker and packed well as it would have ripened faster and escaped some rust damage. As I am only a one-man farmer I attached three sections of drag harrows to the drill, using six horses. This plan I will change for either press-wheel attachment or packer.—Stockholm, Sask.

A.—The earliest germination is found when a press drill is used, because the pressure comes exactly on the right place. We notice that the grain comes up first in the horses hoof marks and in the wagon tracks at the end of the field. In these times of labor shortage if a man intended to use a packer he might use a press drill to advantage, doing both operations at once. A single press drill seems to penetrate better than the double disc on account of the shorter drawbar.

Some of the disadvantages are: A smaller drill has to be used; it is harder to draw and has more parts to wear out and keep in shape. For these two reasons, some dislike them. There are sections where the land blows badly in the spring and the seed is burnt out. In these parts we find press drills used exclusively, they leave the land ridged



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and the seed is better protected.—
J. M. S., Saskatoon.

A.—Last season I had three press drills in operation, two 18 markers and one 16. I used six horses on the larger and four on the smaller, and they handled them adequately. The markers were seven inches apart and of the single disc pattern, which I consider best for all-round seeding.

Last year's result was not as satisfactory because of the late spring frosts which damaged most of those fields which gave the best early promise. As I did a lot of spring plowing and sowed some wheat very late, without a doubt, this disadvantage was largely off-set by the earlier germination obtained from the use of the press drill. However, I still believe in early seeding and, of course, in early germination and in my mind there is no doubt but what wheat gains three days from press-drill sowing. I believe there is even this gain when compared with fields on which packers have been used.

Chances for soil drifting are also greatly diminished, as the press packs only the lumps in the seed row, leaving a ridge of lumps between the seed rows, whereas the common surface packer pulverizes nearly all the lumps leaving the soil on the surface in an ideal condition for the wind to raise.—H. E. H., Dundurn, Sask.

Terms of Rental

Q.—A owns 480 acres, of which 90 is in summerfallow and 110 acres new breaking, 60 of which have been double disced.

A wishes to rent farm equipped with six horses and necessary implements and sufficient feed to put in crop. B is to supply seed and all labor, break approximately 40 acres and do the statute labor, supply half the binder twine, pay half the threshing bill, deliver all grain not required for feed to the elevator on cars and also to cut and stack all hay not required for feed during operation of farm. There should be 75 or more tons of hay.

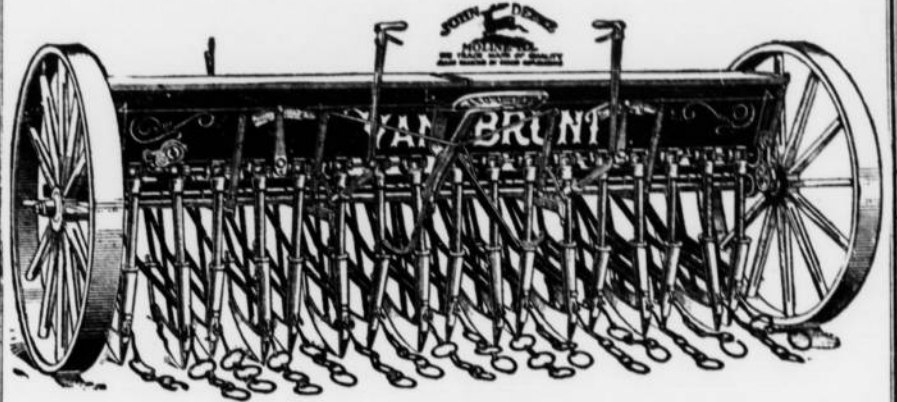
What would be a just portion of hay and grain crop for tenant to receive, and what acreage would it be reasonable to expect tenant to fall plow; tenant to rent farm for one year only with privilege of buying?—J. L., Sask.

A.—This leasing problem is unusually difficult since several factors enter which are not found in the usual lease. The proper basis for all leases is that each party share in the returns in proportion to the expense that he bears. One of the common forms of leases is the half-share lease, in which the owner supplies the land and the seed grain and bears half the twine and threshing expense. Under the conditions outlined in the question the owner would supply in addition to these items, the horses and the machinery and the feed for the horses while the crop was being put in. The best information available indicates that the horse labor costs due to interest and depreciation alone would be about \$1.00 per acre, also that the machinery cost would be very nearly the same amount. On 200 acres of land the amount would at least be \$400 on this basis. The cost of feed for the horses will vary according to the price of feed, and in this instance also the length of time the owner is furnishing feed.

Assuming that the owner will furnish feed for the six horses for six months, the cost would not be less than \$300 or \$400. The tenant on the other hand, will be furnishing seed for 200 acres of land, and breaking 40 acres of new land. The seed will likely cost about the same amount as the horse feed supplied by the owner, consequently, these two items may be considered approximately equal. To offset the use of the horses and equipment will be the tenant's labor in breaking the new land, which ordinarily would not be as much as the horses and machinery expenses borne by the owner. On the basis of the assumptions made a division giving each party half of the grain and the tenant one-third of the hay appears to be fair to both parties, at least it will furnish a basis for arriving at a just arrangement. Since the tenant receives the land with 200 acres ready for crop, he should prepare a similar amount for crop production next year.

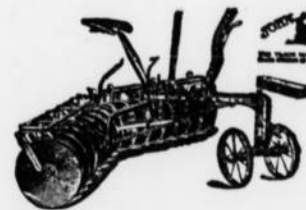


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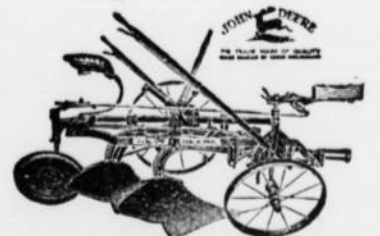
They penetrate deeply and evenly, cultivating the soil thoroughly. Discs can be instantly set to proper level and angle. Unusually strong steel construction. Properly balanced. Made in 6, 7, 8 and 10-foot cuts with 16-inch discs. See these harrows at your John Deere dealer. Get the Deere Harrow folder.



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Just compare our prices on the same goods with those of others--take a line that is easy to compare--say, boots and shoes--and we are satisfied that your orders will be for us.

Notwithstanding the fearful merchandise conditions, we are proud to say that we have our stocks at present in splendid shape. We are in a position to take care of a very large business, but due to our LOW PRICES, we anticipate a very large increase in orders, and we suggest that you send for our catalog, if you have not already received one, without delay and get your orders in EARLY. The old, old story about the early bird was never so true.

It is admitted that our SERVICE can't be beaten, and you are assured that everything will be done to maintain this splendid reputation, but remember, the factories and mills are simply "plugged" with business, and, as a consequence, often take months to fill repeat orders. And there are many lines that can't be got to-day at any price. These conditions apply to all businesses, and it is a wise man who buys early.

In conclusion, let us again advise that you write for our Spring and Summer Style Book at once, if you have not already received it.

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Religion and Life

"What I have written I have written"--Text, John xix. 32--

By Rev. H. D. Ranns

PILATE is one of the most pathetic figures in history. He has a place among a set of men who are much to be pitied, men who are placed in circumstances too big for them. At times in the world's history there have been men who were thrust by the accident of birth or the force of circumstance into positions where they had to take a part for which nature never designed them. In French history Louis XVI. was in that class. He was no worse and in many ways he was a better king than the majority of his predecessors. He was kindly and well-meaning but weak-willed and vacillating at a time when his country needed a firm and wise leadership. The result was that the horrors of the French Revolution were precipitated and the poor king suffered, while his vicious and autocratic forebearers escaped. The late martyr king Nicholas II., of Russia is another case in point.

Such cases as these make the tragedies of history. If only we could make the men fit the time and occasion history would be one long poem of progress. But we cannot and consequently its story is marked by tragic failure and pitiable haltings of the march of progress.

When Pilate was appointed governor of Judea he would never dream that anything could happen there which would make his name immortal. Doubtless, his main feeling about the appointment was that it was annoying he should have to leave the pleasures of Rome for life in backward Judea, among a nation that highly placed Romans thoroughly despised. We may compare the position of Pilate with that of a French General, despatched from the idle and frivolous life of the boulevards of Paris in peace-time to be governor of Algiers. This man would not appreciate his position very highly. Neither did Pilate. One way in which he showed his scorn was by acts of insolence, tyrannies and insatiable savagery.

The scholar Philo quotes from Agrippa I. a comprehensive description of the man's character, "Inflexibly obstinate by nature, he was as reckless as he was implacable." This was the man who was faced with the task of being judge of Jesus Christ. This was the man who was to figure in the Christian creed throughout the world's history as the condemner of the lowly Nazarene. "Suffered under Pontius Pilate" tells to every race and age the outcome of the meeting between Pilate the Roman governor and his prisoner, Jesus.

Throughout the trial, Pilate shows himself weak and doubleminded. He has an unmitigated scorn for the Jews and at the same time is afraid of them. To my mind, though some do not agree, he was impressed even in his bewilderment with his strange Prisoner. Repeatedly he appears to have the conviction that there is no crime in Jesus and he ought to release Him. But, despite his obstinate nature, he is weak, and fear of the mob makes him yield to them and at the same time endeavor to shift the blame of a deed he feels to be unjust. Having weakly yielded to the clamor of the crowd he tries to get revenge by putting above the cross the words, "Jesus of Nazareth, the King of the Jews." The people do not appreciate the irony and tell him he should have written that Jesus said Himself He was the King of the Jews. This time the worm turns. He seems to say, "That's my business. Go away. What I have written I have written."

Now I want to try to show that this thing he wrote was truer than he knew. In fact it expresses an undying principle that runs through all life. No man amongst us can escape the application of this truth. It is always true that what a man has written he has written. The life you live, the acts you commit, do not die. The record of your life abides and even now, without waiting for a deferred judgment day,

through the operation of memory you have to face your deeds. You have to stand or fall by the writing. You cannot fool God.

It is only right that we should recognize and remember that this truth works both ways. There is a reflex action of good deeds as well as bad. It is strange and striking that whenever we think of such a truth we at once think of bad deeds. We recognize that they live. We expect preachers to tell us that bad deeds bring their harvest of woe but we rarely think of the corresponding truth that good deeds also live and bring their harvest of happiness.

Shakespeare tells us that "the evil men do, lives after them, the good is oft interred with their bones." Even after we have taken note of the qualifying word "oft" it seems that Shakespeare thought that evil lived longer than good. What do you think? We must admit that there is a sense in which evil is more conspicuous than good. It stands out more dramatically, as an ugly shade in a design will arrest and distract the eye more than all the beautiful ones. The deed of Judas in betraying Jesus with a kiss has caught the world's imagination more than the act of the woman who bathed his feet with ointment and washed them with her tears, despite the beauty of the latter act. Nevertheless the good deed lives for ever and the good life never dies. Because it is quieter and less obtrusive in its influence that does not detract from its reality. The good deed and the kindly life go on and on in an ever increasing circle of widening influence. And this does not end even when you die. Mazzini says, "Individuals die, but the amount of truth they have taught and the sum of good they have done, dies not with them." Mazzini's own life illustrated his words. The work of the patriot bore fruit that helped to produce modern Italy.

Turn now to the reverse side of the shield. The text demonstrates also the irrevocableness of evil deeds. Sin always keeps quiet about ultimate issues. It does not tell the young man who starts drinking that he will become a drunkard and commit the follies and foolishnesses of a sot. It does not tell the gambler that he will lose self-respect, the respect of others and become a slave to a vicious degrading habit or the impure man that he will pay the price of his sins in body and soul all his days, the covetous man that his greed will eat out his heart and give him in place a heart of stone—it does not tell that for all these things men will most certainly be called into judgment. These things are in the background until sin has had its way—then after that the deluge! "The gods are just and of our pleasant vices make instruments to scourge us."

Sin is like the spirits that we read of in ancient legends. They appeared to solitary travellers in attractive forms and lured them into lonely places and then flung off their masks and froze his blood with horror. Sin tells us that we can have our fun and not pay for it, whereas in this world everything has its price. "Crime and punishment grow out of one stem." It is more a matter of inevitable sequence than of retribution. We have no ground for complaint. The writing is ours. It stands. That is all. All the water in Christendom cannot wash out a guilty stain. In that great American classic, the Scarlet Letter, Arthur Dimmesdale says, "So it ever is that an evil deed invests itself with the character of doom." An evil deed will track you relentlessly until you have paid the uttermost farthing—or more! Never let us forget that,

"The tissues of the life to be
We weave in colors all our own
And in the field of destiny
We reap as we have sown."

Book Review

Pilgrim's Progress

BY H. D. RANNS

BUNYAN'S *Pilgrim's Progress* has been translated into more languages than any other book on earth, except the Bible. This fact alone would demonstrate that there resides in it some charm that appeals to all, young and old, learned and unlearned, rich or poor, and that overleaps the barriers of time and nationality and creed.

And yet the man who wrote this deathless book was an uneducated tinker, born at Elstow, near Bedford, England, in the year 1628. He tells us himself that he sprung from the ranks of the common people. "For my descent," he says, "it was, as is well known by many, of a low and inconsiderable generation, my father's house being of that rank that is meanest and most despised of the families of the land." The story of his life in its bare events is soon told. A short period as a soldier in the parliamentary army, marriage, religious conversion, starts to preach in 1657, is thrown into prison in 1660 for preaching without the authority of the Established Church and stays there until 1672, when he is released under the Declaration of Indulgence, and becomes a licensed preacher until in 1675 the Indulgence was cancelled and he is imprisoned again, this time in Bedford jail. He is released in about a year's time, becomes widely known as a preacher and writer and exercises great influence. In 1688 he catches a chill while on a journey and dies.

Such, in very brief form, is the life story of John Bunyan. But the outward facts of his life are of slight importance. With John Bunyan it was the inner life that mattered. And there, in the mind of this lowly man, were battles fought and won, struggles of the spirit against sin that have become immortal in the pages of his books. To this man the only real world was the mind. So it was that stone walls could not a prison make, and while he lay in Bedford jail pictures of spiritual conflict crowded his mind and there trooped out on to his manuscript the immortal allegory of *Pilgrim's Progress*, with Christian and Evangelist, Obstinate and Pliable, Faithful and Hopeful, Talkative and Ignorance alive for ever, to the interest and instruction of men.

Bunyan himself wondered whether it was wise to publish *Pilgrim's Progress*, but was persuaded to do so, and in 1678 it appeared. It made him at once the most popular author in England. Edition after edition being called for. The common people took it to their hearts. Here was a man who wrote of the deepest things of life, and, withal, in the simplest, choicest language, Anglo-Saxon of the purest ray serene. The men and women in the book were common flesh and blood as themselves, and wonderfully "like" at that. You might meet them on the street or village green any day of the week. So they bought the book and read it.

That was in the seventeenth century in Old England. You remind me that you live in Western Canada, in the twentieth century. What have I to say to that? Simply that it matters not when or where you live, this story is for you if you can appreciate the profoundest theme in life, man's passage through this life to Heaven, graphically treated with a wealth of imagination, a depth of insight, a power of narration and a beauty of diction without a peer in the pages of literature.

Pilgrim's Progress can be obtained from the Book Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, at 85 cents per copy, postpaid.

Was Not Qualified

"I've been reading an article on electricity, John," said the wife, as she laid down a copy of a technical magazine which she had been perusing, "and it appears before long we'll be able to get pretty nearly everything we want just by touching a button."

"It will never pay here," growled the husband. "You would never be able to get anything in that way."

"Why not, John?"

"Because nothing on earth would ever make you touch a button. Look at my shirt."



Old Dutch
makes
Milk Pans
Safe and
Sanitary

Use it for
all general
cleaning in
the farm home

Saves Time-
Labor-Money



Westclox Big Ben - just tell him when

MAYBE you swear at him some mornings when you'd give anything in the world for forty winks more!

But, after all, you swear by him because he's only carrying out your own orders and calling you exactly when you say.

And isn't that what you want? A clock that takes time seriously; that lets you sleep right up to the last tick; and then keeps good time all day.

Right there's the reason why Westclox alarms have so many friends: they run and ring on time. Why shouldn't they? Every Westclox has that same good construction that got Big Ben up in the world.

Western Clock Co.—makers of Westclox
La Salle and Peru, Ill., U. S. A.



IT'S the children who tax the capacity of the CROWN BRAND Factory. They know more about CROWN BRAND Syrup than their parents. They eat more of it. Child digestion, child strength, child growth—so easy to explain the constant call for CROWN BRAND Syrup—and it's so reasonably priced.

The CROWN BRAND clamour grows louder every day!

THE CANADA STARCH CO. Limited
MONTREAL



At your grocers in 2, 5
and 10 lb. tins.

"THE GREAT SWEETENER"
Use it for cooking, baking, candy making.

Crown Brand Syrup

The Countrywoman

The First of March

Winter is dripping off the eaves—
Flat drops like birds a-tapping,
Or Spring with stuff to make new leaves
Come rapping, rapping,
A dancing melody it weaves
In ears of trees to start them sapping.
Oh, Winter is dripping off the eaves,
And crocus hands are clapping!

—Carolyn Hall.

The Franchise Act

On March 11, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, solicitor-general, introduced the new Franchise Act. The bill has not come to hand yet so a comprehensive interpretation cannot be given on this page this week.

Speaking to the bill, the Hon. Mr. Guthrie said, "The franchise is to be established upon very broad principles. The only requirements will be those of British citizenship, residence in Canada for one year and in the particular constituency for two months, and the attainment of the age of 21 years; these requirements will apply in the case of male and female voters alike."

In answer to a question on disfranchisement, Mr. Guthrie replied, "The only disfranchising clause in regard to naturalization is the provision which was in our former law: 'That no person should claim to be a British subject by reason of marriage or relationship with any other person.' That provision is continued in the present bill."

In regard to the preparation of voters' lists, the principle adopted is that the existing lists in any province which are authorized by law for use in provincial elections shall be utilized in Dominion elections, provided that they are not more than one year old, or that not longer than 12 months have elapsed between the completion of such lists and the issue of a writ for the Dominion election. Where no such provincial lists exist the principle adopted by the bill is in urban municipalities that of registration, and in rural municipalities that of registration by way of enumeration. The machinery provided by the bill for the conduct of elections does not differ very greatly from the machinery which has been utilized in this country during the last 25 or 30 years.

One innovation is the provision for advance polls to enable railway employees, sailors, commercial travellers and other persons whose usual business takes them away from home, to record their votes, the object of the provision being to give these classes of persons the right to vote notwithstanding their absence from the particular locality on polling day.

Lady Bonham Carter

Lady Bonham Carter, daughter of former Premier Asquith, who is given much of the credit for the success of her father's recent campaign for election to parliament from Paisley, has now received invitation from Liberal committees to ten different constituencies to become a candidate herself. Edinburgh, Newcastle and Manchester are included in the districts from which invitations have been received. Lady Bonham Carter has not yet decided whether she will accept one of them.

I.O.D.E. War Memorial

The following information has been given out from the Winnipeg headquarters of the I.O.D.E., concerning its war memorial fund which is to be inaugurated on March 23 and 24:

The war memorial is a national not merely a local or provincial scheme. The women of our Order, when assembled in annual meeting last spring, were agreed that an educational foundation as a war memorial would be the only thing to satisfy the members throughout Canada. So we are planning an educational memorial on a national scale. It is to take the form of a foundation of scholarships and bursaries throughout the Dominion; it is to include an Overseas Scholarship for post-graduate work in the English universities; and it will entail an extension of the library and picture educational auxiliaries already instituted

by our Order in hundreds of schools throughout Canada. We hope to raise not less than \$500,000 this year.

The home scholarships and bursaries are intended to be of special benefit to the children of soldiers fallen at the front, or to those of the totally or partially disabled. Any of these children—and there are throughout Canada over 60,000 of them—will be eligible to apply for these bursaries. The awards will be in the hands of expert committees in each province and will be made not on scholastic merit alone but on the general record throughout the high

company and two gentlemen named by the National War Memorial Committee, but the amount necessary to found the Overseas Scholarships is to be funded immediately for that purpose. We, Daughters of Empire, are out to see that our children are started right, and to try to show our people that the time to make good Canadians is not ten years hence but now. This is our great opportunity to build up a magnificent and worthy memorial in good citizenship as a memorial of those who died in the war.

The campaign for funds, which will



OUR SCRAP BOOK

By Margaret Minaker

When days of rain and storm are here,
We make a picture-book ourselves,
More beautiful and strange and queer
Than any on the library shelves.

Snip, snip, our scissors say, and lo!
Pictures we love, of birds and flowers,
Fly out of pages where they grow,
To come and settle into ours.

Sometimes things jumble up a bit;
A princess rests beside a pig,
Or ships come sailing in and hit
An oriole three times as big.

Our scrap-book, makes us laugh and laugh,
Its pictures have such funny ways.
Store-books are not so gay by half,
As this one made on rainy days.

school courses of the applicants, and on general merits as all-round individuals. We anticipate that not less than 500 of these bursaries will be applied for each year. The number we will be able to grant will depend on the amount of money we are given by our members and the citizens of Canada generally. They will be worth from \$250 to \$350 per year to the winners.

The Overseas Scholarship, which we mean to found immediately, will itself, take a sum of \$250,000 for its foundation. But this is to be a tie for all time with the Mother Land. Its holders, of whom there will be nine annually—one from each province—will be entitled to \$1,400 a year, and will be able to take post-graduate work in an English university of their own choice when they win the award.

This scholarship is open to all young Canadians, whether the children of soldiers or not, and, of course, to girls and boys equally. They must be graduates from a Canadian university and must be over 19 years of age and under 27. The award, like that for the bursaries, will be given on a basis of general achievement rather than for scholastic merit alone. The recipient will be judged from the standpoint of health and physical fitness, record as a student and an individual, power of leadership, and even his or her skill in athletics will have some bearing on the final adding up of meritorious attainments.

Manitoba is to be asked to contribute to the endowment funds the sum of \$50,000, and we confidently expect to realize this amount. The whole fund for Canada is to be invested with a trust company, is to bring us six per cent. annually, and is to be administered by the president and treasurer of the

open on March 23 and 24, will also close on those dates, but coupons or money subscriptions may be forwarded direct to the I.O.D.E. headquarters in the Scott Block, Main Street, Winnipeg, in care of the provincial treasurer, Mrs. J. M. Linwood. Where there are local chapters of the I.O.D.E. it is hoped that contributors will pay into these local centres so that localities may be credited with their entire contributions.

Equal Parental Rights

Alberta has passed through the committee stage, at the time of writing, a bill providing for equal parental rights in children. Under the old act in Alberta, a father might will a child from the mother, or he might appoint a co-guardian with the mother. A mother had no such right in her child. The bill provides that after the death of one of the parents the surviving parent shall be the guardian of and have the absolute disposition of the custody, control and education of the infant or infants.

This is a long step towards placing women on an equal status with men. Women have been working for this thing for years, in fact the National Council of Women has, almost ever since it was organized more than 20 years ago. But Alberta is the first province to see the light, and to have the courage to follow it. Let us hope that at the next sessions of the provincial legislatures they will all follow Alberta.

Taxing Women's Incomes

A news despatch from Fredericton, New Brunswick, states that "women

who are earning salaries of more than \$300 a year will be taxed this year upon their incomes." The federal income tax makes the minimum taxable income for women and single men at \$1,000. That is perilously close to most of our incomes, but \$300 makes us glad that we do not live in Fredericton. Query, who escapes the income tax in Fredericton?

However, it is a direct tax and the person who pay it are absolutely sure that it is going to the place that requires it. That isn't true of all the taxes women pay—and women haven't yet a very concrete idea of the taxes they actually do pay. If they board they pay taxes on their food because they are the ultimate consumers, and all persons who are engaged in handling the food from producer to ultimate consumer add their profits to the cost to them so that the persons who eat the food are the persons who pay the taxes. If they buy clothes they pay an extraordinary high tax—on ready made clothing as high as 42½ per cent. They might buy Canadian made clothing but that does not mean that they escape a tax. A protective tax is placed on foreign made clothing so that Canadian makers of clothing may make more profit. This was done of course because Canadian industries were just beginning, but now that they are established it is more difficult than ever to persuade the makers of clothing so protected that it is no longer necessary. If girls realize when they pay \$60 for a dress or a suit that they are paying at least \$25 of that \$60 because of a tax they would be thankful if their incomes were the only taxable things, and so see what they were paying in taxes.

The Farmers' Platform urges direct taxation in place of so much in this country that is indirect. But the girl who gets a salary of not much more than \$1,000, not to mention the girl in Fredericton who gets little more than \$300 is probably going to protest against more direct taxes on her income unless there is some taken off her cost of living, the food she eats and the cloths she wears. Direct taxation will undoubtedly have the effect of educating the people paying the taxes to sane and proper national financing, and if direct taxation is substituted for the present indirect system there will be much less opportunity of national financial squandering and dissipation.

Mrs. Charlotte A. King



Mrs. King is the secretary-treasurer of the United Farmers of New Brunswick Co-operative Co., and is said to be the driving force of the concern, since it did last year a \$500,000 business on a paid-up capital of \$11,000. At the recent annual convention of the U.F.N.B., Mrs. King gave an inspirational address, urging the women of New Brunswick to come into the farmers' movement. Her address was printed and sold to start a fund with which to develop the U.F.W.N.B. A unanimous vote that the women be taken into the organization was cast at the convention.

Wanted---An Occupation

Census Enumerators Designate Farmers' Wives as Having No Occupation.
This Article is a Treatise on the Monetary Values of Wives on Farms.
(From the North-American of Philadelphia)

FARMER'S wife. No occupation—is the way census enumerators are writing it thousands of times a day, while counting the 60,000,000 farm folk in the land. Likewise, "Housewife. No occupation"—while counting the rest of us.

The men and women who have "real jobs" are classified according to their calling and their cash value. This latter may range from the \$1,200-a-year clerk to the \$25,000 manager; from the \$1,000 stenographer to the \$5,000 head of the ladies' cloak and suit department. But the farmer's wife has no cash value!

Of course, she has. Every one has, though in some cases it must be posted in the debit side of the ledger of life. And not long ago a woman who knows about farmers' wives took this subject in hand and produced some figures that should make every good American stop, look and think.

For the farmer's wife is a human factor of the highest importance to the nation. In addition to the work she does, she bears more than half the children that keep us supplied with men and women. And she performs this service under conditions which, in many instances, should be changed by law if there is no other way to bring people to their senses.

She is a woman beyond price, yet her cash value—as we shall show—is of itself large enough to give her an A1 rating anywhere. Despite this, she works from daylight till after dark without thought of pay. She cooks, sews, washes, irons, sweeps, scrubs, helps to plant and harvest, cans and preserves, cares for her own and her neighbors' sick and never has time for rest or recreation. Of course, a few of her in some parts of the country have been released from this bondage by modern improvements and the automobile.

But our average farm woman is the hardest worker we have. She is the unpaid servant of the nation, and perhaps the most indispensable member of the big family which stands up when the "Star-Spangled Banner" is played.

"Yet no one has ever thought of her in terms of cash," writes Mrs. Phoebe V. Warner in a recent number of the Banker-Farmer. "She has no salary, no definite income, no fixed allowance by either written or unwritten law. She works from the day she marries till the day she dies, often without realizing in dollars and cents a single dream of her life."

"How many men in America would work a lifetime without a thought of pay, without a hope of realizing through their labors the ideals of their lives?"

All this she does for the sake of "getting things done," and as she goes to bed at night assured of just one thing—that it must all be done over again tomorrow! What she cooked today is eaten by night. What she washed and ironed is ready for the tubs again by the end of the week. All of which is more or less true of every housewife, though the town and city sisters of the farm woman have a hundred chances for recreation and change which are denied this most valuable woman we have.

"Most valuable"—yes, just that. If you have doubts, read the following:—

I asked a young man to sit down some night with his mother and place a financial estimate on the work she had done during the thirty years of her married life and then compare it with the present value of their real estate. There have been eight children in the home, and I had never known the mother to have any help except the children. In a few days I received this report:—

Roughly estimated, I find the record of mother's work for 30 years to be:—

Meals served, 235,425 at 15c	\$35,313.75
Garments made, 3,190 at 50c	1,595.00
Chickens, 7,660 at 25c	1,915.00
Eggs, 127,752 at 15c dozen	1,596.60
Butter, 5,460 at 20c lb.	1,092.00
Milk, 21,900 gallons at 10c gallon	2,190.00
Lard, 1,500 gallons at \$1.00 gallon	1,500.00
Bread (loaves), 35,500 at 10c	3,550.00
Cakes, 5,930 at 25c	1,482.50
Pies, 7,960 at 10c	796.00
Vegetables (bushels), 1,525 at 50c bushel	762.50
Fruit by jars, 3,625 at 25c jar	906.25
Fruit, fresh, 1,550 quarts at 10c quart	1,555.00
Laundry, 177,725 pieces at 3c	5,331.75
Hours spent in sweeping, washing, ironing, scrubbing, 35,640 at 10c	3,564.00
Total	\$61,630.35
Present value real estate	50,000.00
Difference	\$11,630.35

I tried the same test in a home where there were six children and the mother had been married 20 years, with the result that the work of the mother and children totalled \$32,425. The value of the farm is \$16,000.

I tried this test in another home where the mother had died and left a family of twelve members to be cared for by an 18-year-old daughter, and I found that the work of this daughter and the other children amounted to \$2,540 annually.

Yes, there are duplicates in these figures, but they will not cover the work not mentioned. I have not included a chicken, a dozen eggs or a pound of butter that goes to market, yet the farm women of our country, in addition to feeding their own families, produce 90 per cent of the poultry and dairy products consumed by the city.

Of course, the financial basis used for this calculation seems absurdly inadequate, in these times of inflated values. Eggs at 15 cents a dozen, butter at 20 cents a pound, milk at 10 cents a gallon, pies at 10 cents, and sweeping, washing and scrubbing at 10 cents an hour read like a fairy tale. But this very feature magnifies the significance of the statement. It shows that with prices at rock bottom the farm woman as a producer of values must be placed near the head of the list.

It should show every mother's son of us something else. It should show us how vain is our pride in what men accomplish! And what a pitiful lack of business sense we have evidenced in ignoring the cash value of the housewives, the homemakers.

Out at the Montana state fair last summer was a neat little country cemetery. There were the arched gateway and the weeping willows, the



This —
Genuine Culver Chummy Racer, The Marvellous Boys and Girls Real Gasoline Auto.

A Genuine Motor Car—Not a Toy!
Has real pneumatic tires, steering wheel and gears, steel springs, powerful brake. Easy to drive. Runs 30 miles an hour. Uses little gasoline.



Solve this Puzzle!

FOR Johnny's birthday his mother presented him with a dandy rifle, and Johnny took the four targets that came with the rifle and went out to the back yard to try his skill. Shortly after, his mother came out too to satisfy herself that Johnny knew how to use his gun. Upon examining the targets showing all the holes made by the bullets, and being a quick-thinking woman, she exclaimed: "Why, Johnny, what a good shot you are—and do you know that you have made every target spell a word? Can you tell me what each target spells?"

Can YOU Puzzle It Out?

Johnny couldn't, so his mother told him HOW TO DO IT. Each target spells a word. Each circle of each target shows a number of bullet holes, as you can see by the targets, and each circle represents a letter. The number of holes indicates the position of that letter in the alphabet. For instance, "A" would be represented by one hole, "B" by two holes, "C" by three holes, and so on.

After you have worked out all the letters that are represented in each word, you will find that they are not in their proper order. Put them into their proper order to spell out correctly the names of the four things wanted.

In order to help you, we will tell you that the letter represented by the middle circle of first target is "A," because "A" is the first letter of the alphabet. This is not an easy puzzle, but with perseverance you can work it out—and the prizes are worth trying for.

Copy your answer upon a plain white sheet of paper as neatly as you can, because neatness, spelling, handwriting and punctuation count if more than one answer is correct. Put your name and address in the top right hand corner of the paper. If you have to write a letter, or show anything else, put it upon a separate sheet of paper. We will write as soon as your answer is received and tell you if your solution is correct, and also send you a complete illustrated list of the grand prizes that you can win.

THE PRIZES:

First Prize - Genuine Culver Chummy Racer, value	\$250.00
Second Prize - Magnificent Gold Watch and Chain, or Girl's Wrist Watch, value	25.00
Third Prize - Genuine Autographic Kodak Folding Camera, value	20.00
Fourth Prize - Solid Gold Ring for Boy or Girl, value	15.00
Fifth Prize - Moving Picture Machine, with Film, value	10.00
Sixth to Tenth Prize - Self-Filler Fountain Pens, value, each	2.50
And 2,000 Extra Special Prizes Valued at \$3,000.00.	

What Others Have Done, YOU Can Do!

Here are the names of only a few of the boys and girls to whom we have already awarded big prizes:
Shetland Pony and Cart—Helen Smith, Edmonton.
Saddled Pony—Beatrice Hughes, Hazenmore, Sask.
\$100.00 Cash—Lyle Benson, Hamilton, Ont.
\$30.00 Cash—Helen Bengsch, Junken, Alta.
\$25.00 Cash—Florence Nesbitt, Arnprior, Ont.
\$150.00 Cash—Bryden Foster, Leamington, Ont.
\$25.00 Eastman Kodak—Frankie Kirby, Three Hills, Alta.
\$15.00 Bracelet Watch—Mary Procter, Vancouver, B.C.
\$10.00 Doll and Carriage—Eva Gasson, North Bay, Ont.

We will send you the names of many others too. Only boys and girls under 17 years of age may send answers, and each boy and girl will be required to perform a small service for us.

The contest will close on June 30, 1920, at 5.30 p.m.

Send your answers this very evening.

Address: THE PRIZEMAN, Dept.

253-259 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

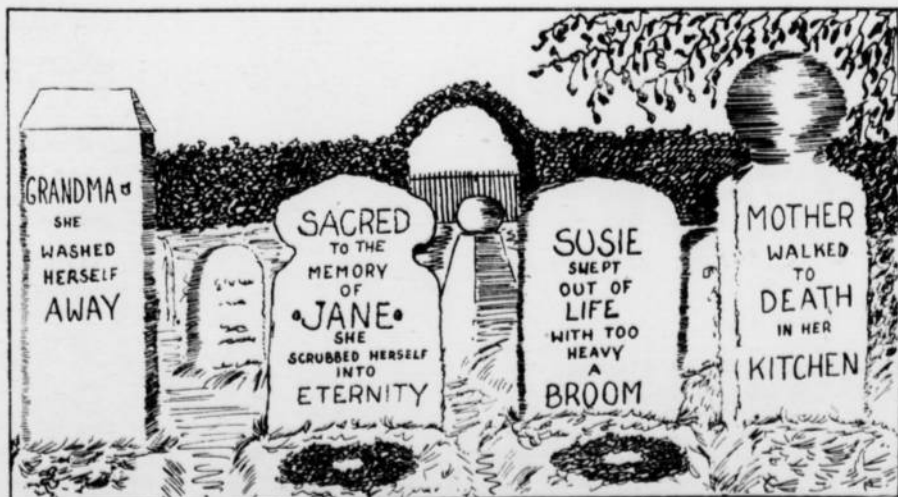
The airtight package preserves their oven freshness, crispness and purity.



McCormick's
Jersey Cream Sodas

Factory at LONDON, Canada.

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clipped hedge and the tombstones. In these things it was like the average burying ground. But there was something queer about it, as every one who read the inscriptions soon came to know. The tombstones told the truth!

Consoling platitudes were notable by their absence. No "Safe at Home" or "Too Pure for Earth," but such epitaphs as these: "Mother—walked to death in her kitchen"; "Sacred to the memory of Jane. She scrubbed herself into eternity"; "Grandma—washed herself away"; "Susie—swept out of live with too heavy a broom."

Those who read these tombstones smiled at first, just as you're smiling now. Some were too shocked to smile. They thought it sacrilegious. So long as they thought at all, the purpose of this cemetery was served.

"Such levity with the most solemn thing mankind knows could not be justified merely on the theory that what was written was true," said one visitor to this strange exhibit. "Those who saw it came away with the belief that it was justified as a means of keeping these things from coming true."

That was the aim of the agricultural extension department of the state college, which put it there. It was meant to emphasize the need for home conveniences for the farm woman; for a little rest and recreation for this hardest-worked class in the country.

What are we going to do about it?

Mrs. Warner, who seems to be a sane thinker, views it this way:

First—If a reasonable commercial value were placed on the work of the women and children on the farm it would equal in dollars and cents the total real estate values of our nation.

Second—If the value of the work of the women and children is equal to the value of the farm, not one man in ten could ever pay for a farm if he had to pay for the work of his wife and children.

Third—Few women are strong enough to take care of their families and do enough extra to pay for a farm if the husband is a no-account man.

Fourth—Two of the greatest needs of rural women and children are home economics in our rural schools and cash markets for those farm products offered for sale by women and children.

She says if the bankers would co-operate with the farmers' wives and daughters to create a better marketing system for their farm products, so that they, too, might have their own bank accounts, the bank deposits of the nation would increase millions of dollars. And almost every dollar of this money would go back, through the banks, into the farm homes, and farm women would be healthier and happier, and men and children on the farm would be healthier and happier also.

This is worth thinking about, Mr. Banker. It's worth thinking about, Mr. Business Man, whose interests are so centred on production and profits. It's worth the thoughtful consideration of every citizen who deals with values as expressed in dollars and cents.

If the farm women of America can pile up cash values equalling the total land valuation of our country while engaged in "no occupation," think what they might do for us and others if given a fair chance to occupy themselves as something better than ignored drudges; if counted, as they should be, among the great producers of the best kind of wealth.

An easy and economical way in which to get lye when one burns poplar wood is as follows: Empty all ashes or as many as you wish into a dish that will leak a little at the bottom. This should be set over a dish that does not leak. Into the ashes pour water, and again in a day or two to soak them so that it will slowly drip into the lower dish. Keep the ashes damp enough to drip and you will find an excellent lye in the lower dish. When the strength seems to be extracted empty the old ashes and refill. This lye will keep nursery bottles or any bottles crystal clear by putting a cupful into the bottle and shaking it well. The lye can be used many times if wished. I have used this method personally and find that it is better for all cleaning and washing purposes than is commercial lye.—Mrs. C. I. H.

Farm Women's Clubs

After the Convention

By Mrs. C. E. FLATT.

THE "tumult and the shouting" has died and we can settle back and wonder if it was all worth while. We still feel faint thrills of enthusiasm, fervor, patriotism and a burning desire to be of service; we still feel something of the majestic influence that a great gathering always inspires and we have almost forgotten the little mean selfish things that always creep in because we are human, and thoughts of self are often first thoughts. Our memory of the past conventions is that it was good for us to be there.

But, what was it all about, and just why were we there, and what is going to result from our having been there? If these gatherings were for the real good of the people represented there, the nation will gain largely because of them. If we were there merely because we hope to learn of some means whereby we could hear of something that would advantage us materially, then for us the conventions were a failure.

If the results to be attained are a spirit of comradeship and co-operation, a real desire to serve all the people even as we would be served and a determination to live our lives not only fairly and squarely but generously and wisely, then we can say fervently "Farmers Conventions are good things to attend."

But the fruits of these meetings must be gathered in the far corners of the land. The ideals and resolutions must be worked out in individual locals else conventions would be worthless. This is where we face the real heart of the thing and this is where dogged and persistent labor must be added to enthusiasm and fervor. It is a comparatively easy thing to stimulate an audience of a thousand people. It is a very hard task to interest half a dozen to the extent of persuading them to carry into effect the ideals that were thunderingly applauded by a crowded convention. We need the inspiration of the convention to help us do this. We need its enthusiasm to help us face the indifference and torpor of every-day life, and we need to feel its active force behind us in order to have courage to push the projects that make for larger and better living and for sweeter and saner homes.

New Canadian Appreciative

The following letter is from a small girl, Marya Pyzink, a pupil in a school which has been adopted by a branch of the U.F.W.M. "Thanks very much for the two parcels that came on Saturday. The clothes are very warm and the shoes are fine for the children. We had another parcel last week and the boys and girls have since been busy darning holes. I have a nice cap and scarf and some Winnipeg ladies sent us some presents. Tomorrow we choose our presents. We are to have a Christmas tree this year and we are learning two plays for Christmas and a number of songs. Squirrels and blue-jays come and get the bread and potatoes which Miss Lee puts out for them every morning. I got pieces of lace and ribbon and a pretty Christmas card."

Oakville's Program

Oakville's program has just reached our office and is even more attractive than those of former years. Besides the speaker who deals with the given subject a discussion leader is named for each meeting. The subjects to be discussed during the year are: women and the ministry; great pictures as moral teachers; should there be a standard style for women's clothes; the dower law; settlement of trained British women workers in our industries; how we would like to spend Sunday; why should we be interested in the boys and girls club; Solving the problem of help for the housewife on the farm; what constitutes a perfect child; should we affiliate with the National Council of Women; How can a mother best advise her daughter on the problems of home and national life; the practical value

of literature; the boy problem; the annual at-home.

Mather's Annual Program

The Mather Women's Section publishes each year an attractive little annual program. It contains besides the program a list of the officers and directors, a list of the committees and the motto of the club. The motto is:

"Smile and the world smiles with you,
Whine and you whine alone;
For the cheerful grin will let you in
Where the whiner is never known."

The program provides for two meetings a month and is given over to the following subjects: Report of provincial convention; the new Canadian school and our relation to it; the Grain Growers and prohibition; music and its uses; the Farmers Political Platform; home cured meats for summer use; horticulture; time and how to find it for Christmas work; how can we support the council in building up a bigger and better municipality; the community nurse and her work; women's place on the schoolboard; maternity nursing; the legal status of women; inexpensive Christmas gifts; medical inspection of public schools; the dower law; assistance at school fair; relation of happiness to success; a well planned Christmas dinner; the children's home in Winnipeg, its activities and its requirements; practical home sewing.

The Mather people believe in using all the talent they have in their community. The principle of the public school, the reeve of the municipality, the town doctor, the school inspector and the local minister all have a place on the program. We all look to Mather to produce exceptional results this year.

Kitscoty Sees World

During the year we had a set of lantern slides from the university at Edmonton, and saw Around the World in Eighty Minutes. We have had a number of boxes of books from the travelling library at Edmonton. During the summer we gave two socials. We sent one delegate to the convention at Wainwright. This fall we had a joint

meeting with Hindville, and both locals resolved to send a request to Hon. Duncan Marshall for a telephone in our district. I am sorry we have not a better report but unfortunately we are in the "dry belt" and this accounts for many things.—Mrs. Grace Johnson, secretary U.F.W.A., Kitscoty, Alta.

Tantallion Local

Our Women Grain Growers' Association was formed on January 6, 1919, with five members. Now we have 16 members. We held seven meetings and one quilting bee. Early in the year we adopted a foreign school called New Canadian at Stornaway, Sask. We sent literature to the pupils and our children corresponded with the pupils of the school. We asked Dr. Seymour, commissioner of public health, for a course in home nursing and this has been promised to us for the spring. Our activities have been varied. We have exchanged recipes, had papers read on the tariff, taxation, initiative referendum and recall, have studied the Farmers' Platform, assisted the Great War Veterans, and have shipped 240 pounds of clothing and bedding to the people of the dried-out areas. We have enjoyed our meetings and they have been of benefit to us as well as having provided a nice social time.—Mrs. Wm. Abel, secretary, W.G.G.A. Tantallion, Sask.

High River Reports

The High River U.F.W.A. in the past year had the largest number of members of any one local in the province, namely 71. We established a rest room which was leased for two years. It is convenient in every way and appreciated by the farm women generally. We finance it entirely by the farm people's efforts. Plumbing at a cost of \$100 was the largest expense. We held a tea at the formal opening, at which home cooking and farm produce was also sold, netting us \$72.00. A booth at the annual exhibition brought in some funds, and the U.F.A. donated us \$40. A library has been started, and is a valuable asset to the members. The

department of extension travelling library has been used also during the year with success. The monthly meetings are always held in the rest room where a social cup of tea is served after the business and educational work has been transacted.

Our program for the year is made up by each member giving suggestions which are used by the committee in drafting the program. A splendid attendance listened to the reports of convention delegates, and previously to a demonstration of the preparing and serving of salads.

A box was sent for the Children's Shelter in Calgary, some sewing being done at the meetings. Public health was dealt with in a paper showing real conditions in northern Alberta last winter during the epidemic of the "flu." Young People's Work, taken by two clergymen, showed the club's work in High River and the good work the Juvenile Court has done in Alberta. Educationally, the planks of the Farmers' Platform were read and discussed and a paper given by a member on the tariff. Our members say in their reading of the newspapers and magazines the political and national affairs are brought to their minds more definitely, and they realize the beneficial effect this will have in their homes because, as Mrs. Parly has said: "There is nothing outside the home but affects the home." A paper on suggestions for Christmas presents was in the form of a round table discussion. A poultry demonstration was also given.

The annual banquet is free and socially a great success. Speakers such as Mrs. Parly and Mr. Wood have added to the interests. Members are gained when they learn the good the organization is doing. The annual picnic is entirely a recreation day and enjoyed by the children and older ones as well. High River has a pretty park with large trees along the river making an ideal place for picnics.

We endorsed the placing of a public health nurse at High River this year, and offered our services to make her work a success. But we think her inspections of the pupils could be more minute, go deeper in the child's health, with detailed reports kept of each pupil's health record.—Mrs. G. E. Randle secretary, High River U.F.W.A., Alta.

Fairdonian Valley Local

At the beginning of the year our meetings seemed to fall rather flat and there was a lack of our usual enthusiasm, probably owing to the cessation of Red Cross work which we had all taken so much interest in during the war. However, as the weather improved our meetings were better attended and the old enthusiasm soon prevailed as other interests dropped up.

A successful concert and dance was held at Fairgrove by which our treasury benefited to the amount of \$19. In March we organized a Girl's Junior branch in our district which has proved a great success and bids fair to outshine its "mother." Some of our young people were disappointed at not being able to attend the Young People's Conference at Edmonton, being too late in applying, but we will try to be first on the list next year.

At several of our meetings we discussed the Farmers' Platform but found ourselves very much "at sea," concerning politics, so we invited Director T. W. Smith to explain it to us, which he very promptly did, and enlightened us so much that we decided to send three delegates to the political convention at Camrose, after which political discussion waxed strong indeed. The interest still remains and we decided to hold our meetings fortnightly rather than monthly. A ten-cent collection for our tea goes to make up our dues to the Farmers' Political Movement.

In July we held our annual U.F.A. picnic, which as usual was a great success. This year we are endeavouring to make it more a social event, trying to cater for every one's enjoyment rather than just a money-making proposition, which it has grown into during the war in order to swell the

PRESIDENT'S CONVENTION MESSAGE

By Mrs. J. S. Wood

The United Farm Women who attended the convention held in Brandon this year, came home feeling that it was the most inspirational one yet held in Manitoba. One hundred and fifty women were present as compared with 50 the previous year. In conversing with these women one realizes that there was no mistake about the United Farm Women being seriously interested in politics.

They have paused to think and are now beginning to realize that in the thousands of homes in our country the woman is the central pivot around which the family swings, that it is she who has the responsibility of preparing the budget for the home, that she is the buyer for the family and that she has to use the utmost caution and judgment in restricting her outlay to meet her available funds for expenditure. This restriction will ever be intensified if conditions continue as reported on every side.

The Farmers' Sun, of Toronto, quotes a communication from a business man of that city who shows it is not production that is at fault. He states that 500,000 pounds of wool is in the hands of the Co-operative Wool Growers of Toronto, and cannot be sold at 25 cents per pound. The producer in this case has done his work but what about the highly-protected manufacturer who has fallen down on his job, who, instead of halting, should have had the wool manufactured into blankets and woollens of all kinds for which the people of this country are starving. Many other instances of like nature might be cited. Is it not, therefore, necessary that the women of our homes should take an equal share in adjusting these evils?

It is a significant fact that the women, for the first time in their experience, are to exercise their franchise, pure and unfettered by the past party systems (there should be virtue in that), at such a critical time in the history of the world, and that they will be exercising that franchise to bring into force the New National Policy which has taken years of organization to develop, and which, if brought into effect, will be the greatest contribution yet made towards the reconstruction of our country.

If our policy is endorsed by the majority of the people of Canada, do not think for a moment that our work will be completed. We must continue the educational work of our locals, studying the country's problems and the extent to which they are being solved, promoting the ideals of our New National Policy and giving the members that we send to Ottawa, the support of well-informed intelligent citizens.

The farm women of each district should avail themselves of the services of their respective district directors, who are ready and willing to carry on their share in organization so that they may learn from them the principles for which we stand, and thus prepare themselves to line up with this great movement and help to bring it to a successful issue.



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Red Cross fund. In July also we had another great pleasure in a visit from Mrs. Parly to our district. It was a treat which those of who were fortunate enough to attend the meetings and listen to her addresses will not readily forget. She had a very busy time and organized five new locals in our district.

In August we took the responsibility of the refreshment booth at our local agricultural fair on the first day, handing over the profits to the agricultural society, and to show their appreciation of our help, they presented us last week with a cheque for \$25. We appreciated this gift very much, although our help was given heartily and willingly, as our members being all farm women naturally have the welfare of our local agricultural show very much at heart and will always do all we can to further its interests. Later on we assisted in the same way at the children's school fair.

This brings us about up to date and at present time our interest is centred in the establishment of a municipal hospital in our district which the rate-payers and medical men are seriously considering. In conclusion I might add that our meetings are well attended and thoroughly enjoyed by all, being held at the home of one of our members where a dainty tea is always served. This is the red letter day of the year for the fortunate member who is honored by the meeting and particularly also for that member's "better half" who spends the afternoon in unhitching and hitching up fractious horses or cranking more fractious cars and, at the end of the meeting, meekly appears in the room and tries to convince the ladies that he is more than delighted to see them and hopes they will come again soon.—Mrs. E. Kinross, secretary, Loughheed U.F.W.A. Alta.

We expected to have a paper on the Legal Status of Women, but owing to the cold night, the lady who was to give the paper couldn't get to the meeting. But, even if we didn't have a paper the lecture, Women and the New Political Group, by Mrs. McNaughtan, was read, and enjoyed by all. At this meeting it was decided to help the Women's Institute get a rest room in Lacombe, as it is needed very much, and to raise money for this we thought a good social, where everyone could have a good time would be the best plan. We will take a silver collection sometime during the evening.—Mrs. C. C. Bruton, secretary, Progressive, U.F.W.A.

We haven't many members yet, but everyone of them is studying our rural problems, and I feel encouraged for another year.—Esther E. McLeod, secretary, Halkirk, U.F.W.A.

Bashaw U.F.W.A. is well organized and very busy. I might say that we organized in order to put some life into the Bashaw U.F.A. and we have succeeded in getting them to come out to the meetings during the last two months. Our local covers a large territory, about eight miles in radius from Bashaw, where we meet. The community is well settled and there are many prosperous people. We feel that almost anything is possible.—Mrs. Jess Mortenson, secretary.

Battle Bend U.F.W.A. was organized on November 24 with Mrs. Annie Reid, as president and Miss Jeane M. Wylie, Battle Bend, secretary. Already this new local is "up and doing." The members are taking up the matter of relief work and to this end are planning a chicken supper and leap year dance to be held on New Year's Day.

We welcome heartily the new Rosyth U.F.W.A. into the organization, and wish it every success. The president is Mrs. J. R. McMillan, and the secretary, Miss Winnie Meek, Hardisty; acting secretary, Mrs. Geo. Gorgley, Rosyth.

The following locals have been added to the U.F.W.A.: Springvale U.F.W.A., secretary, Mrs. Harry Wallace, R.R. 3, Red Deer; president, Mrs. E. F. Pengelly, Ledue U.F.W.A., president, Mrs. Wm. Lindsay; secretary, Mrs. E. J. Southwick, Ledue. Alliance U.F.W.A., president, Mrs. Wm. Bates; secretary, Mrs. Chas. Reimann, R.R. 1, Alliance.



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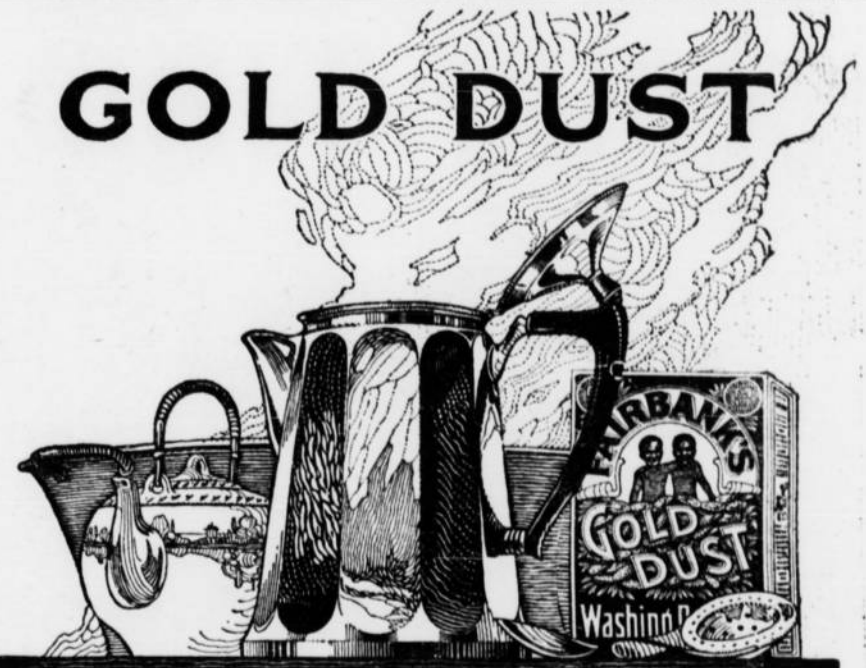
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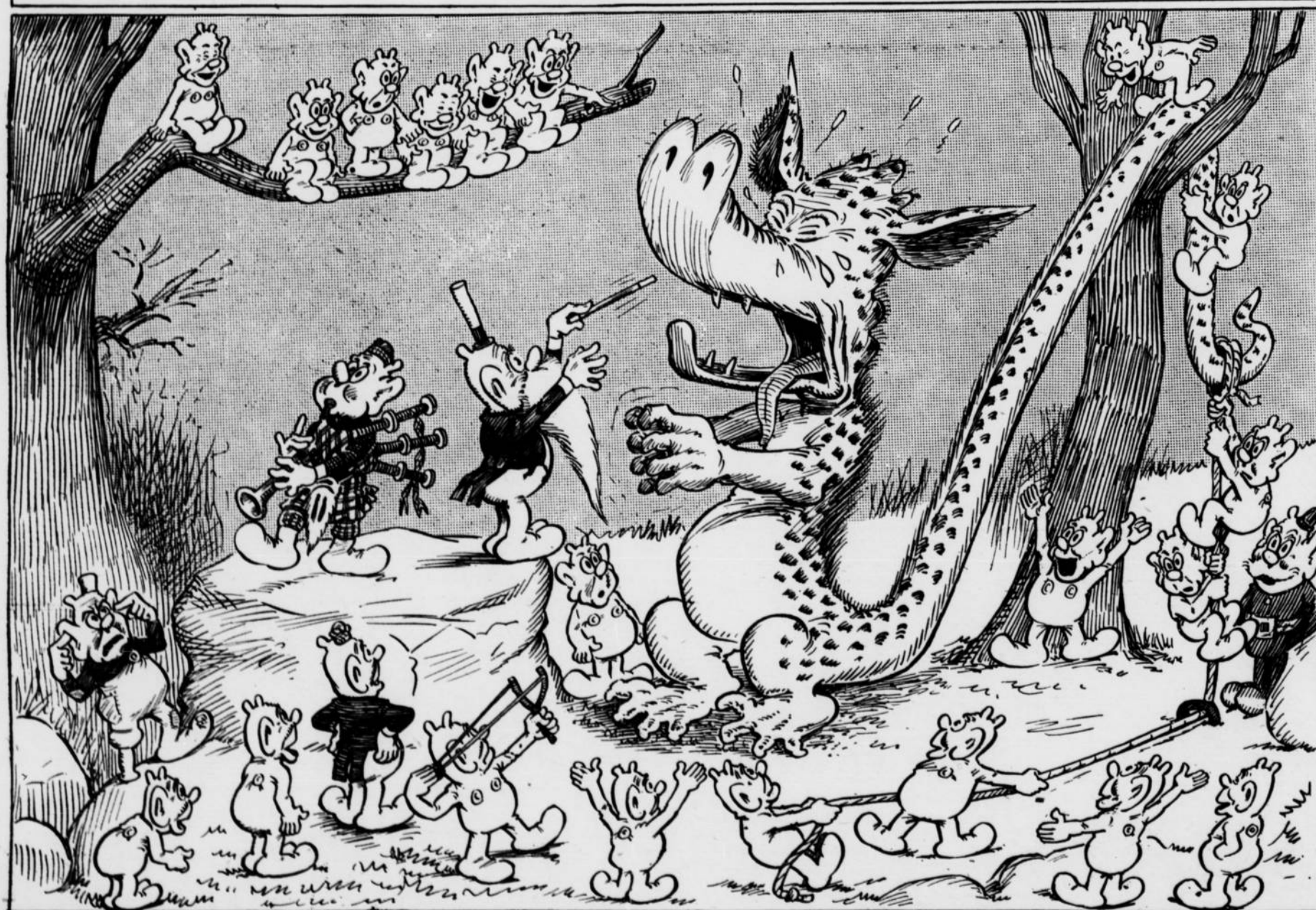
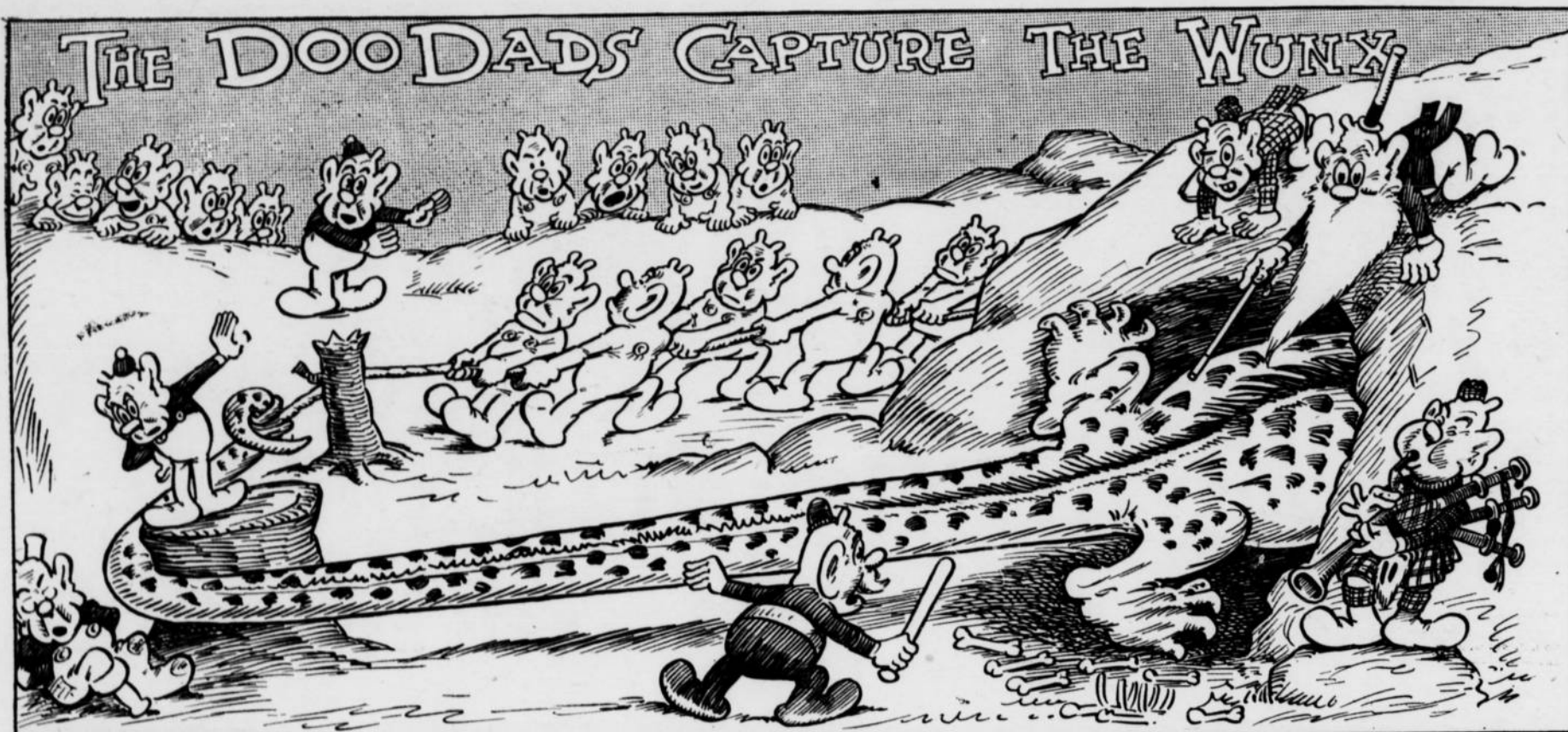
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AFTER passing through many strange lands the Doo Dads have at last arrived at the lair of the Wunx. Some of the little fellows felt rather frightened at first, but old Doc. Sawbones reminded them of the charm which the Elf wizard had placed on Sandy's pipes and assured them that as long as the pipes were being played the Wunx could not harm them, and when they drew near to the den they found the old doctor was right, and that the Wunx was so afraid of Sandy's "magic tune," that he had crawled as far back in his lair as he could possibly go and only the tip of his tail was left outside. Roly and Poly then got a big rope which they fastened to the end of the Wunx's tail. The Doo Dads all pulled on the rope with all their might and little by little they dragged the Wunx out of his lair.

In the second picture the old doctor has just struck the Wunx with a magic rod which the Pixie chief gave him when they passed through the land of the Pixies. True to the old Pixie's promise, no sooner had the rod touched the Wunx than he became as tame as a tabby cat. You see him shedding tears of remorse for his past wickedness, and begging the old doctor to be merciful. After carrying away so many of the little Doo Dads the Wunx certainly deserves to be killed, but

he seems to be very sorry for his sins, and it is hard to say just what Doc. Sawbones will decide to do with him. Sleepy Sam seems to think that since the Wunx is captured it would be a good idea for Sandy to take a rest, but Sandy like many other musicians doesn't know when to quit. See those little fellows sitting on the branch of the tree. How pleased they are to see the tables turned on the Wunx. One bold chap is going to try a slide down the Wunx's back. He may get a tumble instead, for all but two of the Doo Dads who were pulling on the rope have let go to look at the Wunx and the two who are left are hardly strong enough to hold it. Percy Haw Haw is a little surprised for he rather doubted whether the old Pixie's charm would work on a beast so terrible as this one. However, they have him safe and secure and no more little Doo Dads will ever be stolen and carried away by the terrible Wunx. The old Doc. and his band have been away from home now for many long weeks, and some of the Doo Dads are beginning to feel a little homesick, so as soon as the Doc. has turned the Wunx into an old ox they will pick up their things and start on their long journey back to the Wonderland of Doo, well content that they will never be bothered by the horrid old Wunx again.

Screenings

Another Good Way

Chimmy: Wot's de best way to teach a girl to swim.

Johnny: Well, yer want ter take her gently by de hand, lead her gently down to de water, put yer arm 'round her waist, and—

Chimmy: Oh, cut it out! It's me sister.

Jonny: Oh! Push her off de dock!

"I wonder if you're the little bird that told ma I was into the jam! If you are—bang—take that!"

Easier To Spell

Young Arthur, the pride of the family, had been attending school all of six weeks, and his devoted parent thought it was high time he should find out how things were running. So he asked one afternoon.

"And what did my little son learn about this morning?"

"Oh, a mouse. Miss Wilcox told us all about mouses."

"That's the boy! Now, how do you spell mouse?"

It was then that Arthur gave promise of being an artful dodger. He paused meditatively for a moment, then said,

"Father, I guess I was wrong. It wasn't a mouse teacher was telling us about. It was a rat."

Such a Long Time Ago

He had just reached the philosophical stage, when he slipped into a restaurant for a bit to eat. He ordered. Then he sat staring ahead, quietly thoughtful in expression and waited. Considerable time passed.

At last it came. As the waitress put the order before him, he started from his deep study, as if he had forgotten he had an order coming. Then, looking up at the fair transporter of edibles, he said,

"You don't look a day older;"

Caught

Thomson (overtaking Jonson on the latter's issue from a feminine friend's house)—What's the trouble, dear chap—a misunderstanding?

Jonson (gloomily)—Exactly—a miss understanding!

No Directions

Little Edward's garden had just been completed, each tiny row had had its seed-envelope fastened on a stick, picturing here a radish, there an onion, etc.; but, alas! a heavy rain had already washed away the envelopes. Edward was in tears. When questioned, he exclaimed:

"Oh, mamma, the little pictures have all been washed away! How will the little seed know what to grow up into?"

Not Their Fault

A pillar of the colored church, Alexander Jackson, was entertaining at dinner the pastor and some of the prominent members. After grace Alexander began to carve the chicken, and the pastor waxed facetious.

"Brudder Jackson," he asked smilingly, "do de white folks round you keep chickens?"

Alexander pried loose a wing. "No, sah," he responded, "dey does not; but they sutlinly tries hard enough to."

Time To Go

The Infant Terrible—If I wasn't here, I bet the gentleman would kiss you.

Sister (horrified)—You impertinent boy! Go away this very instant!

He Knew

Teacher—Johnny, can you tell me what a hypocrite is?

Johnny—Yes, ma'am. It's a boy what comes to school with a smile on his face."

Proving Ma Wrong

Freddy, with a determined look on his small countenance, marched into the front room and up to the ardent suitor of his pretty sister.

"What's them?" he demanded, thrusting out a grimy hand full of small white objects.

"What are those?" said the young

man with an ingratiating smile. "Those are beans."

"He does know 'em, ma," bawled Freddy triumphantly into the adjoining room. "You said he didn't."

Still He Wondered

One of the physicians at a popular winter health resort was looking over his books one day, comparing his list of patients. "I had a great many more patients last year than I have this," he remarked to his wife. "I wonder where they have all gone?"

"Well never mind, dear," she replied, "you know all we can do is to hope for the best."

"Si Hubbard told me that he got a heap of work out of you when you was workin' fer him," said the farmer.

"Well, I allow he did," said the hired man.

"Yas. Fact is, I guess he jist about got it all."

Wife (during the spat)—I wasn't anxious to marry you. I refused you six times.

Hub—Yes, and then my luck gave out.

End of a Successful Campaign

Gladys' beau took her younger sister Mabel aside and confided in her as follows:

"Now, I am going to tell you something, Mabel. Do you know that last night, at your party, your sister promised to marry me? I hope you'll forgive me for taking her away!"

"Forgive you, Mr. Sparks," said Mabel. "Of course, I will. Why, that's what the party was for!"

He Advised Him

He was a young lawyer, and the judge thought he would give him a chance. So he instructed:

"Mr. Smith, suppose you take the prisoner into my private room, have a talk with him, hear his story and then, as man to man, give him the best advice that you can. Then come back and report to the court."

The young lawyer disappeared and in half an hour he returned to the court room, but minus his client, the prisoner.

"Go ahead, Mr. Smith, tell the court the result of your talk," instructed the judge.

"Well, your honor, I heard his story," answered the young lawyer, "and I saw at once that he had no chance at all. If ever a man is guilty, that man is. He acknowledges every point."

"Well, bring in the prisoner!" said the judge.

"Bring in the prisoner?" echoed the young lawyer in surprise. "Why I can't, your honor. I did as you instructed. I gave him the best advice I knew."

"Well, what was it?" asked the judge.

"Why," said the young lawyer, "I saw he had not the ghost of a chance and I told him if I were in his place I'd get out of your window, slide down the water pipe and beat it. And he did!"

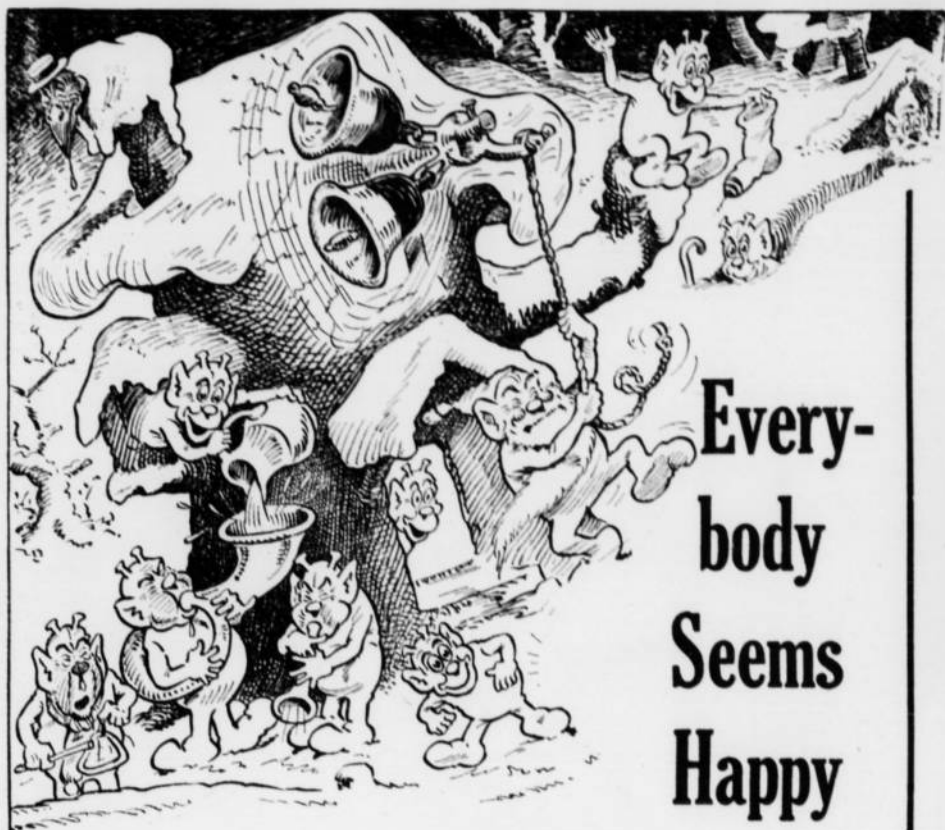
How Did The Word "News" Originate?

The word "News" which was created to describe what newspapers are supposed to print, came from the four letters which have for ages been used as abbreviations of the directions of the compass. In this N stands for north, E for east, S for south and W for west, and in illustrating the points of the compass the following diagram has long been used:

N
W E
S

The earlier newspapers always printed this sign on the front of their papers in every issue. This was done to indicate that the paper printed all the happenings from four quarters of the globe.

Later on some enterprising newspaper man who may have forgotten the original significance of the letters in the diagram, arranged the letters N.E.W.S. in a straight line at the head of the paper and that is how what we read in the papers came to be known as news.



Every-
body
Seems
Happy

What do you suppose they are rejoicing over. Why it is Easter time. Hear the Easter bells ringing. The Doo Dads are glad that spring has come. Like the rest of us they get tired of the long winter and deep snow. When Easter comes they know that it won't be long until the green grass comes and the birds are singing, the boys will be playing marbles and the girls will have their skipping ropes. When they get tired of marbles and skipping ropes, or there is a dull, rainy day, they will get out their Doo Dad books and have more fun than ever coloring the pictures.

There is a Doo Dad Book For You

It won't cost you a cent., and besides there is a chance for you to win some money for yourself. When Doc Sawbones sends you your Doo Dad Book he slips in an extra big Doo Dad picture on heavy paper, and he wants you to paint or color this picture in the nicest and funniest way you can and mail it back to him. At the end of each month he gets all these pictures for that month together and the Doc. and Mr. Dale pick out the best-colored picture for the first prize of **FIVE DOLLARS**—then they pick the next best for the second prize of **THREE DOLLARS**, and a prize of **TWO DOLLARS** goes to the third best picture. It is a real hard job picking out the best pictures, there are so many good ones. They have to decide too the pictures that deserve a **Certificate of Merit**, and a picture has to to be pretty nicely done to earn this beautiful certificate, all done in pretty colors on nice paper with your name on it.

Doc. Sawbones Says

that he wants you to have a Doo Dad Book and a picture to color. Now when he is so anxious for you to have a book, surely you will not disappoint him—just fill in your name and address on the coupon tonight and get it into the mail box right away.

MAIL THE COUPON
TODAY



COUPON

DOCTOR SAWBONES,
290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Doc: Please hurry and send me full particulars about Arch. Dale's Big Doo Dad Book.

Signed _____

Age _____ F.O. _____

Boy or Girl _____ Province _____

Parliamentary News

Continued from Page 3

being given practically full freedom of movement around and about parliament buildings has always been recognized. Party caucuses, meetings of committees for the purpose of framing reports to the house after evidence has been heard and divorce proceedings before the senate diverse committee have been well recognized exceptions to the general rule. As a matter of fact, recognition of the rule that the press representatives are on a footing of practical equality with the commoners has been so general that probably a majority of the members of the house did not realize that the speaker's proposal included the ubiquitous scribes. At least, that is the reasons many of them, including the cross-benchers, give for their action in approving the speaker's proposal. In view of this, parliament's decision is likely to be reconsidered. The representatives of the press would be quite willing to compromise the matter with the speaker by the adoption of a rule designed to prevent unnecessary loitering in the lobbies, but which would give full freedom of access for legitimate reasons, and this would be a sensible solution of the difficulty.

Naval Bill Not Likely

The unionist caucus this week put a quietus to any plan the government may have been hatching for the introduction of a naval bill this session. That such a step was being seriously considered there is no doubt. Hon. C. C. Ballantyne in speeches delivered in Montreal as much as announced that the government had decided upon its policy. It was based upon one of the several recommendations made in the Jellicoe report. But the ministers having heard a few rumblings of discontent were wise enough to call together a caucus to secure the views of their supporters from all parts of the country. And the caucus decided for a variety of reasons that it would be the part of wisdom for the government to bank its naval fires for the present session at least. The undesirability of spending borrowed money on ships to guard trade routes which are in no likelihood of being menaced was the most potent reason for the adoption of a go-slow policy. It was recognized that the adoption of such a course might arouse considerable opposition on the part of thousands of people in all parts of Canada who will have no objection to the making provision for necessary naval defence later on.

Consideration of the treaty with Bulgaria, formally ratified by parliament this week without any serious opposition, was marked by the interesting announcement that the Dominion may seek power to amend the British North America Act, when such action is considered necessary or desirable, without reference to the Imperial parliament. The suggestion that this increase in the status of the Dominion should be sought was made by Mackenzie King, the Liberal leader, and it drew from Hon. N. W. Rowell the statement that the government is at the present time communicating with the provincial governments in regard to the matter. The idea is that when an amendment to the British North America Act is sought to which all the provinces have agreed the right to make the change should be vested in the Dominion parliament. As prayers to the Imperial parliament to change this charter of Canadian liberties are usually based upon a practically unanimous desire of the Canadian people, and as they are never refused

there is no reason why the change should not be made. At best the present system is but a mere formality that has served its day.

The returned soldiers problem is again with parliament this session and will doubtless remain with the present parliament and its successors for years to come. Another special committee of the commons is to be named to consider phases of the soldiers problem which were not dealt with by the committee presided over by Hon. J. A. Calder last session. Sir George Foster, in the course of a discussion of a motion by Major Andrews, of Winnipeg, the latest addition to the group of cross-benchers, for another committee intimated that a proposal for state insurance of returned men is being considered. The demand for a gratuity of from \$2,000 down, according to length of service, has been renewed, but is not causing much excitement, it being recognized that aid to fighting men from now on will be based upon the principle of the needs of the individual. It is recognized that the majority of Canada's soldiers have again re-established themselves in civil life and do not desire anything more in the way of money for the service they rendered to the cause of humanity.

Wintering in England

One of our most active workers in the Farmers' Movement, C. S. Watkins, of Langvale, is spending the winter in Surrey, England. He does his own thinking as usual, and writes interestingly to Central. The following paragraphs from his letter will be found worth perusal:

"Dear Mr. Wood.—I promised I would write you, so here goes! I see by The Guide you had a very successful convention in Brandon. Changing the name to United Farmers of Manitoba is a great move. Doubtless, Saskatchewan will follow suit. I also think you did well not to push provincial political action too fast but concentrate all your efforts on federal. Bust the tariff is a good hard, sound cry, and is, to my mind, the most pressing need and also the most vulnerable part of 'the interests' hide. Beat them in the tariff and the battle for the other reforms in our platform will not be so very hard. Things are coming our way nicely, but we must not slacken up, and above all, don't let us get over-confident, as we want to remember the interests know it is a life and death struggle for them, and they have plenty of funds and influence.

The wheat question seems to be a glorious muddle, but, as usual, farmers are the scapegoat. Exactly what these lottery tickets will be worth, of course, is hard to say, but you can bet farmers won't make their fortune out of them.

"I have been thinking over what we talked of about the army and navy question as it affects our association. I don't altogether agree with The Guide's stand of no militarism for Canada, as though no one would like to see militarism and all its evils done away with better than I should, still, I fail to see how it is possible at the present time. This war was supposed to end war, but can we say it has? I think not, and I don't see any use in shutting my eyes to facts in spite of my great anxiety to see all wars and militarism ended. It always appears to me that the soundest policy for Canada is a small regular army to serve as a nucleus, and then that some military training should be given to all boys when at school. The exercise would do the boys good and they would get a good start in learning discipline and acting together. Discipline seemed to be about the hardest part the boys had to learn when first they joined up.

By discipline I don't mean saluting, but the discipline that makes the difference between an army and a mob.

"Well, I will try and give you a little about the Old Land now. One of the worst problems seems to be houses; they are very scarce and almost impossible to rent, you can get fancy prices for houses provided you can give immediate possession, but it is next door to impossible for a landlord to turn out a tenant, and the landlord is not allowed to raise the rent. Rents are practically the same as in 1914; this is all right for the tenants but it works a hardship on those who are living on a small income derived from house property. Building houses just now is a very expensive job and few are being built. There seems no, or next to no unemployment. Clothes are high but not as high as in Winnipeg. Railway fares are higher and may go up more, but the train service is nearly back to normal. Breakfast bacon is from 1s. 10d. per pound to 2s. 4d. per pound retail. Butter is rationed and is 3s. 2d. per pound, but you can buy all the margarine you need. Butter and sugar are the only articles rationed. There is certainly no suffering either for food or work. Weather has been and is elegant. I have seen no snow since I left Halifax. Wishing you and the U.F.M. all sorts of success. I remain, yours truly, C. S. Watkins."

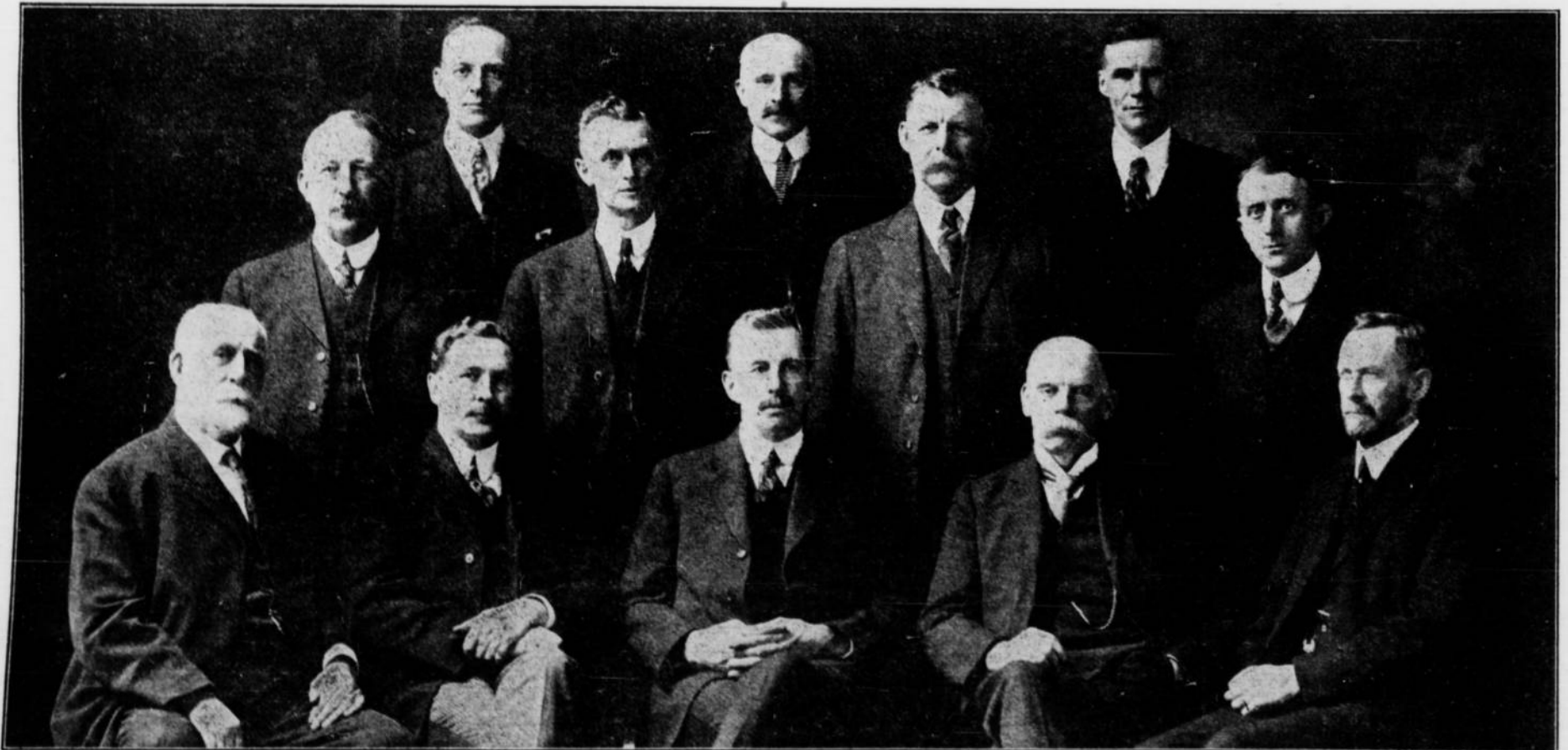
Freight Rates on Cream

The following letter from the secretary of the National Dairy Council, shows the value of this new body to producers:

"March 2, 1920.

"Sir.—Last May the railway companies filed tariffs, showing increases in rates on milk in baggage cars, ranging up to over 60 per cent. The approval of these tariffs by the railway commission was opposed by the council, and at our request the tariffs were temporarily suspended, pending investigation. At a hearing before the railway commission we supplied the board with evidence to show that any increase in these rates at present was unjustifiable.

"I am pleased now to be able to say that I have received from the board a final judgment granting our request for the dismissal of the railway companies' application for increased rates, and confirming the old rates as they existed prior to the first of May last. The judgment of the board is issued in the name of Mr. Commissioner Boyce.—D'Arcy Scott."



Supporters of the New National Policy. The "Cross-bench" Party in the House of Commons.

Top row: J. W. Kennedy, Glengarry; E. M. Halbert, N. Ontario; O. R. Gould, Assiniboia. Middle row: J. F. Reid, Mackenzie; A. Knox, Prince Albert; T. W. Caldwell, Carlton; J. F. Johnston, Last Mountain. Bottom row: T. McNutt, Saltcoats; J. A. Maharg, Maple Creek; Hon. T. A. Crerar, Marquette, Dr. Michael Clark, Red Deer; Levi Thomson, Qu'Appelle.

HORSES

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!! A. LAYZELL Company Limited, Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary. Auction sales every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. 250 to 500 head always on hand. Owing to drought in Southern Alberta, horses are cheap. Car loads of one, two and three-year-old Clyde, Percheron and Shire colts can always be secured. Heavy work teams, mares and geldings and nice chunky horses at a snap. Write or wire us for prices—or better, come and attend our sales. Country and pure-bred sales a specialty. Phones: E.5107 and E.5499. Layzell & Durno, auctioneers for the company. 40tf

FOR SALE OR HIRE UNDER FEDERAL SYSTEM. Two Clydesdale stallions: Optimus, foaled March, 1912; sire, Prince Patrick, by Cedric; dam, Honolulu Queen, by MacLennan, by McGregor, by Darnley. Also a colt by Optimus, foaled August, 1916; dam, Daisy of Claresholm by Royal Colt (Imp.); great dam, Home Fancy by Craigievar (Imp.). These horses are right every way. J. H. McNally, Major, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION. General Kitchener (19445) bay, white face and hind legs; rising six. By imported Wyomo by Harvester and out of a Baron's Pride dam. Has stood for three years in one district. Proven sire, sound; enrolled for 1920. J. G. McConnell, Hamiota, Man. 11-2

SELLING—IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION. 1910, Dunure Bryan, sire, Baron of Buchlyvie; dam, Lady Moundsey by Crown Derby. Also two colts by above horse, 1918, 1919. V. Cornish, Eyebrow, Sask. 11-3

A LARGE PROPORTION OF GRAIN FED to horses infested with bots and worms is wasted. Peerless Stock Tonic will eradicate them and aid digestion. Write us. Peerless Products Company, Brandon, Man. 2tf

JAS. H. CROWE, GILBERT PLAINS, MAN., breeder and importer of pure-bred Percherons, both sexes, all ages. Buy a colt and mature your own stallion; at your own price and terms. Maple Valley Stock Farm. 1-tf

SELLING—REGISTERED BELGIAN STALLION. chestnut, stripe, coming three, bred from imported prize winners. Weight now 1,800 pounds. Will mature at 2,300. He is a beauty. Write R. A. Culver, Kisbey, Sask. 9-4

BLACK PERCHERON FOR SALE OR HIRE. under Federal System, rising four, stood seventh in class of 17 at Brandon Fair, 1920. Priced right. Apply Bruce McMurray, Pierson, Man. 12-3

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR ONE SAME breed, sire, imported Clydesdale stallion, 10 years, sure foal getter. Six years same route reason for changing. O. M. Laycock, Russell, Man. 12-3

FOR EXCHANGE OR SALE—IMPORTED Clyde stallion, age nine, class A. Big, powerful horse. Must have size and soundness in exchange. J. Nicholson, Shoal Lake, Man. 12-3

SELLING—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION. Imported, eight years old, class A certificate. Further particulars, H. A. Baden, Hearnleigh, Alta. 9-5

FOR SALE OR TRADE, PERCHERON STALLION. Opposer, 4040 (87334); color grey, weight 2,100 lbs; good foal getter. P. F. Mang, Edgewood, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—FOUR YOUNG BELGIAN STALLIONS. A class, one mile east Yorkton. Ewert Blommaert, Yorkton, Sask., 7-14. Phone 621 ring 15. 10-5

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE, CLYDESDALE STALLION. Keir Jamie (14484); weight 1750, age nine. Well broken to harness. E. & R. McAllister, Penhold, Alta. 10-3

SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, LORNDALE (16767), grand-sire, Baron o' Bucklyvie, five years; sure stock horse; good worker. Price \$600. Thos. Lewis, Semans, Sask. 10-3

FOR SALE—PERCHERON AND BELGIAN stallions, on liberal terms, breeders' lien notes 50c.; stallion service books, 35c. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask. 12tf

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, OR WILL TRADE for cattle, Shorthorns or Herefords preferred, one choice Percheron stallion, six years, weight 1,800. J. P. Jensen, Bengough, Sask. 12-4

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS REGISTERED Clydesdales, consisting of stallions, mares, fillies and horse colts. Some imported. T. A. Hill, Court, Sask. 12-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE stallion, two years, from imported sire and dam. Will make ton horse. David Morrison, High River, Alberta. 12-3

25 HEAD CHOICE PERCHERON AND CLYDE grade mares and colts. \$2,000. Apply George Crossen, Gull Lake, Sask. 12-3

FOR SALE—TWO PERCHERON STALLIONS. coming two; also some pure-bred mares. Dan Englehardt, Hanley, Sask. 12-3

SALE OR TRADE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION. eight years old for cattle. R. J. Dunsmore, Goldburg, Sask. 9-4

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PERCHERON stallion, 20 months old, black sire imported. Steve Barich, Herbert, Sask. 7-4

SUFFOLK STALLIONS, ALL AGES, FROM finest imported stock. Also car of young work horses. S. Pearce, Ravenscrag, Sask. 8-10

SELLING—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION. seven years old, schedule A. G. E. Carscadden, Virgil, Man. 8-2

PERCHERONS—TWO STALLIONS FOR LIGHT service this season. Write for price and terms. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 11-2

SELLING—SHIRE STALLIONS AND MARES. all ages, sizes and quality. Good stuff. Priced to sell. James Whitfield, Somerset, Man. 11-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion, 11 years, weight 1,900. W. R. Hibbard, Luseland, Sask. 11-3

SELLING—BELGIAN STALLION, RISING two, with plenty of size, quality and breeding. R. O. Children, Scotfield, Alta. 11-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE, CLYDESDALE stallion, seven years old, 1,800, class A. Douglas Johnston, Kisbey, Sask. 10-4

FOR SALE—BELGIAN STALLIONS, ALL AGES. Leon Nachtagale, North Battleford, Sask. 1-12

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Eight Cents Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

CATTLE

FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED RED POLLED bulls, one nine and one 11 months old; also a few heifers, all bred from imported sire (Newton Banker, 2194, and dam. Choice cattle. Will sell singly. Frank Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 10-4

OUR RED POLLS WON GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP on females at fourteen shows in 1919, including Chicago International. Write us. Jean du Luth Farms, Duluth & Nickerson, Minn. 1-tf

GREENWOOD HEREFORD FARM—CAR LOAD of young cows, some yearling and two-year-old heifers and bulls of serviceable age for sale. Reasonable prices. Vernon W. Smith, owner, Camrose, Alta. 12-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, one coming three years old; also two coming two years old; three yearlings. W. R. Tindall, Kindersley, Sask. 12-3

TROTTER'S, BRANDON, HAVE A NUMBER of good milk cows due to freshen shortly, some with calves. Prices reasonable. Phone 3315. 7-tf

SELLING—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, 10 months, good breeding, size and conformation. Price moderate. W. J. Webster, Welwyn, Sask. 11-3

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL CALF, THREE months, 108 pounds at birth, from heavy milk, \$75. James Wallace, Borden, Sask. 9-4

SELLING—TWO ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS, 20 and 24 months. Good breeding. Prices reasonable. Good & Sons, Fillmore, Sask. 10-4

SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS BULL, three years, about 1,800 lbs., \$250. W. Cummins, Strathclair, Man. 10-3

FOR SALE—RED POLLED CATTLE, BULLS and heifers. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 45tf

SELLING—HEREFORD BULL, RISING ONE year. Choice animal. Priced for quick sale, \$150. Fredrick Kemp, Welwyn, Sask. 11-2

SELLING—THREE REGISTERED HEREFORD cows, two heifers, one bull. Apply to Lucien Renaud, Parkman, Sask. 11-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, 12 months old, from heavy milk, \$100. J. Camm, Elstow, Sask. 12-3

REGISTERED YEARLING SHORTHORN BULL, second prize at two shows. Cheap for cash, f.o.b. crated by express. Neale, Lovat, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—FOUR PURE-BRED REGISTERED Ayrshire bulls, ages from eight months to four years. Chas. Okeson, Marchwell, Sask. 12-3

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED ANGUS BULL. Major of Tyrol, also one registered Berkshire boar. Enquire E. Bjarnason, Froude, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—THREE PURE-BRED SHORTHORN bull calves. John H. Drought, Millwood, Man. 12-4

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL, BORN JAN. 3, 1916. Walter J. Simpson, Brownlee, Sask. 11-3

CATTLE—(Continued)

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED- ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

SWINE

FOR SALE—ENGLISH YORKSHIRES, PURE- bred, stout boars, sows bred from the finest of breeders, age three months; \$25 each, charges paid. Captain Isherwood, Isherwood, Ont. 10-3

SELLING—YOUNG YORKSHIRES, EITHER sex, extra good breeding. Ready ship April 10th. Large number choose from, \$13 each. A. Shoemaker, Grand View, Man. 10-3

TAMWORTHS—ALL AGES, EXHIBITION quality. E. W. Manchester, Grainger, Alta. 10-4

G. G. SARVIS, BIRDLOSS, ALTA.—SELLING Berkshires, February litter, \$15 each.

SHEEP

100 EWES BRED TO REGISTERED OXFORD rams, high-class stock. W. E. Milligan, Elfron, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—65 BREEDING EWES, TWO Shropshire rams, \$17 each. J. N. Howell, Findlater, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—200 GRADE EWES; BRED. HUGH Thornton, Brandon. 12-2

STOCK—Miscellaneous

FOREST HOME OFFERING—CLYDESDALE stallions, rising two and three years; older horses for hire; Shorthorn bulls; cows and heifers in calf to Mountain Bard imp.; Yorkshire sows in farrow. Our stock must be reduced. Plymouth Rock cockerels; eggs in season. Carman & Roland stations. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 9tf

ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE 3 extra good bulls, one year old this month, six young cows all in good shape, and good quality; 10 Shetland ponies, yearlings, must sell this month. Pony harness and carts always on hand. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Alameda, Sask. 15tf

SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, Shorthorn bulls of all ages. Prices right; terms to suit. David Cargill, Pakowki, Alta. 9-8

DOGS

SELLING—WOLFHOUND, STAG AND GREY cross, average speed, guaranteed killer. \$25. R. J. Smyth, Streamstown, Alta. 11-2

WANTED—FOX TERRIER, MALE PUPPY. Must be well marked; black preferred. Mrs. John Dougan, Kelwood, Man. 12-2

FOR SALE—STAG BITCH, TRAINED, FAST and good killer. \$30. A. O. Rear, Dalroy, Alta. 12-2



The Proof of the Pudding



Just as "the proof of the pudding is in the eating" so the proof that we can get results on classified ads. rests on the fact that we do get results.

Feb. 14, 1920.—R. Mills, Dunrea, Man. (Leghorns): "My first ad brought me more orders than I could fill. The Guide sure brought me some orders."

March 5, 1920.—Alex. M. Marten, Wapella, Sask. (Orpingtons): "The results of an advertisement in your paper is extra ordinary. By one insertion I am completely sold out."

March 5, 1920.—Frank Hoddinott, Birnie, Man. (Leghorns): "By advertising twice in your classified columns I sold all my White Leghorn cockerels; in fact, have had to turn down several orders. It sure pays to advertise in The Guide."

March 9, 1920.—Vanstone & Rogers, North Battleford, Sask. (Barred Rocks): "Please discontinue ad. for Barred Rock cockerels. It has cleaned us out."

We Can Do It For You Too, Because:

FIRST—The Guide does more to promote interest in and encourage results for the classified advertisers than any other farm paper in Western Canada. **SECONDLY**—The Guide carries the most classified advertising in this field; and you know most people refer to the paper carrying the most advertising. **THIRDLY**—The Guide has the largest farm journal circulation in Western Canada, and a low rate in proportion.

SEND AN AD IN TODAY AND TRY IT

The Rate is Economical—EIGHT CENTS a Word, Payable in Advance
The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

SITUATIONS

SUPERINTENDENT OR SOME RESPONSIBLE position wanted on farm by single man, aged 53; life experience 3,000 acre farm in England; 16 years in Canada. Thoroughly experienced in growing all farm crops, seeds, fruit growing and market gardening, poultry raising, rabbits, etc.; also all livestock. Can handle difficult calving, lambing and farrowing cases. Understand gasoline and steam engines, all kinds farm machinery, land draining, etc. Excellent references. Security given. Will go anywhere. Box 30, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

WANTED—RELIABLE YOUNG MAN, BE- tween 16 and 20, for farm; willing and good teamster; quiet disposition preferred. State wages and experience. Box 120, Woodlands, Man.

WANTED—MANAGER FOR GRAIN GROWERS' lumber yard. Must be experienced with lumber and fair book-keeper. Reply, stating qualifications and salary required to the secretary, Dafoe Grain Growers' Association Ltd., Dafoe, Sask.

WANTED—ON FARM FOR 12 MONTHS, EX- perience married couple without children, wife help with housework. Washing done by electric power. Separate house. State wages and full particulars. Box 96, Grenfell, Sask. 12-2

GAS ENGINEER, WITH EIGHT YEARS' EX- perience, wants tractor to run for the summer, 30-60 Rumely or Case preferred. Apply Box 49, Imperial, Sask. 10-3

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED FARM hands for summer. Good wages. James Burton, Eden, Man. 11-2

MARRIED MAN WANTS WORK ON FARM for himself and five good horses, or would rent on shares. Box 117, Herbert, Sask.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, EXPERIENCED and trustworthy farm hand, single. State wage Elizabeth Gray, Minburn, Alta.

EXPERIENCED GASENGINEER—OPEN APRIL first. Large tractor preferred. State wages Edwards, 1430 10th Avenue East, Calgary.

MAN FOR FARM—EXPERIENCED, NO MILK- ing. State wages. D. Kershaw, Wapella, Sask. 12-2

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

WINGHAM CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL BOARD wishes to have a well put down for new school located on section 27 township 9 range 5 west; probable depth 200 feet. More work in sight. For further particulars address: C. I. Baragar, Secretary-treasurer, Elm Creek, Man. 12-3

WANTED TO BUY ONE CAR LOAD EACH OF seed oats, feed oats, hay, willow posts and dry cordwood. Quote prices. U.F.A., Kirriemuir Local, 609, Gordon, E. Ward, Sec.-Treas., Kirriemuir, Alta.

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 19tf

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POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALU- minum, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.40 doz.; 30 eggs, \$3.50 doz.; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalog free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 49tf

SEND FOR OUR FREE ILLUSTRATED catalogue of incubators, brooders, chick food, leg bands, and a complete line of Poultry supplies. Sovereign Poultry Supply House Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.

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SPLIT AND ROUND CEDAR POSTS—THREE inch up, 17 cents. Willow posts, sharpened, ready to drive, 6 cents. John Woakey, Guernsey, Sask.

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SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK TO UNITED GRAIN Growers Limited, Livestock Department, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, and thus be sure of getting every last cent of value together with any premiums that are going. If desired, all shipments can be fully insured. Write for particulars. Purchasing stocker feeders and breeding heifers, giving personal attention and securing special and free freight rates and Government expense refund attended to for you. Any district wishing to develop co-operative livestock shipping can have the service of one of our organizers free of charge by writing our nearest office. United Grain Growers Limited, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw. 4t

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TURKEYS, GEESSE AND DUCKS

SELLING—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, hens, \$7.00; toms, \$9.00 each; one yearling tom, first Brandon, \$20. We won 13 out of a possible 14 prizes (all firsts). Eggs for hatching, 1st old pen, \$1.00 each; 2nd, \$7.00; 3rd, \$5.00 for nine eggs. Order early. Last year the demand exceeded our supply 50 per cent. Kay Bros., Carlyle, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Farb, Marchwell, Sask.

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, \$7.00. William Milne, Keyes, Man. 11-2

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

SELLING—30 PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, vigorous stock, heavy layers. Satisfaction guaranteed; \$3.00 and \$5.00 each; eggs, \$3.00 per 15. Thomas Scaife, Assinaboule Poultry Farm, St. Eustache, Man. 10-4

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM best birds I ever owned. Write for descriptive circular before ordering. I can satisfy you. Robert Wilson, Judge and Breeder, Vegreville, Alta. 12-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, from Gould laying strain, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00. High View Poultry Farm, Carlyle, Sask. 11-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.50; two for \$6.00; pullets, \$3.00; year-old hens, \$2.75. Bred-to-lay strain. A. McMillan, Glenside, Sask.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 EACH; also eggs, \$2.00 setting. Mrs. H. E. Greenslade, Carlton, Sask. 12-2

FINE, PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 each, if taken at once. Oliver Fredell, Loversburg, Sask.

SELLING—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.50 each; three or more, \$3.00 each. O. H. Woods, Airdrie, Alta. 11-2

STOP! GENUINE BUSY "B" BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$6.00 to \$10 each. Eggs, 15, \$6.00. Mrs. A. Cooper, Trebank, Man. 11-2

GOOD PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, BRED to-lay pullets, \$2.00; cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask.

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$5.00 each, or \$4.00 for two or more. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 5tf

WHITE ROCKS—EXCELLENT FARM-RAISED, cockerels, \$6.00; two, \$10. Harriett Tutt Rouleau, Sask. 4-10

PURE-BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00 a pair. Mrs. P. Wilson, Belle Plaine, Sask. 10-3

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WHITE WYANDOTTES, INTERNATIONAL laying contest prize winners. Eggs, \$5.00 and \$3.00 setting. John Watson, Cromdale Poultry Yards, Edmonton. 9-4

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hens and pullets, \$2.50, heavy-laying strain; hatching eggs in season, \$2.00 for 15. W. J. Rex, Box 227, Holland, Man. 9-4

14 SELECTED REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, heavy laying strain. Unexcelled show birds. \$8.00 each. Inspection invited. Park View Poultry Yards, Saskatoon, Sask. 10-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels. Choice egg-laying, prize-winning strain. Price \$5.00. R. H. Stevens, Fannystelle, Man. 11-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs for hatching. From good layers \$1.00 per 15; \$1.00 per 120. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 12-5

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Regal-Dorcas strain, \$3.00 each. Alex. T. Webster, Rocanville, Sask. 12-2

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, pure-bred, large, healthy, vigorous birds, from heavy winter-laying strain, \$5.00 each. Ben Nunn, Wheatland, Man. 12-2

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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$5.50 PER 50, \$10 per 100. Safe packing guaranteed. Brook, Dilke, Sask. 11-6

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CHOICE, PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$4.00 each. Stanley Wilton, Roland, Man. 12-2

PURE-BRED SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE eggs for hatching, \$2.00 setting of 15. John Sollman, Chipman, Alberta.

ORPINGTONS

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR hatching, from Clarke's best prize-winning strain, \$4.00 for 15, or \$15 for 100. Unsatisfactory settings replaced, half price. William Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 12-2

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PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, FINE COCKERELS, \$4.00 each. Mrs. A. W. Dignan, Marquis, Sask. 11-2

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$5.00 each. Mrs. Angus McNaughton, Craven, Sask. 11-2

GOOD UTILITY BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.50 each. T. E. Helm, Medora, Man. 11-3

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RHODE ISLAND REDS—SPECIAL REDUCED price on balance of \$5.00 Single Comb cockerels now \$4.00 each. Order quick. From prize stock; good laying strain. Andrea G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 12-2

PURE SINGLE COMB REDS, HEAVY-LAYING strain, prize-winning stock. Eggs, \$9.00 per 100; setting, \$2.00. Albert Robblee, Cayley, Alta. 12-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Thomas Dempsey, Pipestone, Man. 9-4

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, BOTH combs, prize winners, \$3.50; selects, \$5.00. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 9-4

FOR SALE—RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$3.00 and \$4.00 each. John Ford, Yellow Grass, Sask. 11-3

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PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, record laying strain, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00; eggs, \$2.00 per 15, postage paid. R. Lovatt, Bladworth, Sask. 11-2

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FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORN cockerels. Good birds. Each \$4.00. Mrs. W. J. Taylor, Reburn, Man.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$4.00 each. Myrtle Day, Wilcox, Sask.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.50. John Morrison, Crossfield, Alta. 12-2

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN ROOSTERS, \$3.00 each. W. F. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask. 11-2

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SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkey toms, \$7.00; Single Comb Rhode Island cockerels, \$4.00. A. L. Watson, Brough, Sask. 10-3

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SEED POTATOES—ROCHESTER ROSE, No. 1, \$3.00 bushel; No. 2, best seed size in my opinion, \$2.75. Also few bushels small potatoes, \$1.50, sacks included. Shipped soon as danger from frost past. Fo. b. Pathlow, Sask. J. J. Sander son. 10-2

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WHEELER'S HAND SELECTED RED BOBS. A special strain of Red Bobs, hand-selected by Mr. Wheeler for early maturity and heavy yield. Grows to uniform height, has strong straw and upright head. This is Mr. Wheeler's finest product, and is not offered for sale elsewhere at any price. The crop from this seed is eligible for registration. Bagged in 30-pound sacks. Price f.o.b. Rosthern, Sask., sacks included, one sack \$10, three or more sacks \$9.50 per sack. In ordering state whether you want grain shipped freight or express. Give station to ship to, and state if there is an agent there. Send order with cash to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 11-1f

MARQUIS WHEAT—SECOND GENERATION registered. Grown by W. D. Lang, Indian Head. This whole lot is unsurpassed as to sample, unexcelled in breeding. Under the new regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, any grower can register his crop from this seed and sell as registered seed. Bagged in two-bushel sacks. Prices, sacks included, f.o.b. Indian Head, Sask., one sack, \$8.00. Six or more sacks, \$7.50 per sack. In ordering state whether you want wheat shipped by freight or express. Give station you want grain shipped to and whether or not there is an agent at the station. Send order with cash to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 8tf

MARQUIS WHEAT—SECOND GENERATION registered. Grown by J. S. Fields, Regina. The lot that won the world's prize in 1919. Under the new regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, any grower can register his crop from this seed and sell as registered seed. Bagged in two bushel sacks. Prices, sacks included, f.o.b. Indian Head, Sask., one sack, \$8.00. Six or more sacks \$7.50 per sack. In ordering state whether you want wheat shipped by freight or express. Give station you want grain shipped to and whether or not there is an agent at the station. Send order with cash to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 8tf

WHEAT—FIRST PRIZE REGISTERED MARQUIS, \$3.75 bushel. Improved seed from registered, \$3.40. 25c. less car lots; sacks free. Car good Banner oats, \$1.10; no noxious weeds. A. D. Perry, Coronation, Alta. 12-2

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Guide subscribers who wish to have seed grain tested for purity, grading and germination may have same done free of charge, by sending samples to Dominion Government Seed Branch at Winnipeg or Calgary. The tests will be made free for any one farmer, after which a nominal fee is charged.

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KITCHENER WHEAT—GROWN BY J. S. Fields, Regina, who won the world's championship at Kansas City in 1919, from seed obtained from Seager Wheeler. A choice lot, purity guaranteed. Bagged in 90 pound sacks. Prices, sacks included, f.o.b. Indian Head, Sask., one sack, \$8.00. Six or more sacks, \$7.50 per sack. In ordering state whether you want wheat shipped by freight or express. Give station you want grain shipped to and whether or not there is an agent at the station. Send order with cash to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 8tf

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SELLING—ABOUT 1,650 BUSHELS SENSATION seed oats, \$1.00, f.o.b. Guernsey, Sask., Government test 92%. Not absolutely free from wild oats. Sample for 10 cents. J. A. Hurley, Guernsey, Sask. 11-2

FOR SALE—KITCHENER WHEAT, SEED from Seager Wheeler. Absolutely pure and ready for the seed; f.o.b. C.N.R. or G.T.P. Price per bushel, \$3.20; bags extra. Andrew Anderson, Alsask, Sask. 11-4

FOR SALE—IMPROVED MARQUIS WHEAT. Grown from first generation registered seed. Guaranteed pure and clean; ready for drill; heavy-yielding strain. \$7.00 per two-bushel sack. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask. 9-4

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IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR FARM LANDS, write or consult us. We have a number of mortgage foreclosures on hand; also a few farms belonging to estates under our control, which we are offering for sale at reasonable prices with a small cash payment and balance arranged. State which district you prefer, and we will give you all particulars. The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. 9-1f

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FARM LANDS FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND unimproved, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Write us for particulars stating size of farm, district and other requirements. Full information supplies without delay. In many cases a small cash payment and reasonable terms can be arranged. The Royal Trust Company, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg. 12-1f

FOR SALE—TWO MILES FROM TILSTON, three-quarter section land, good state of cultivation, well fenced, good buildings, abundant water supply necessary, horses and machinery to work. Also have harness and boot repair shop in Tilston, with complete set of tools. To man with few hundred dollars and ability to make good, this is an unusual opportunity to secure a business for himself. J. D. Morden, Tilston, Man. 12-1f

SELLING—QUARTER-SECTION FOUR MILES from Frobisher, Sask., all fenced and cultivated, 30 rods from school. Good house, barn, driveway, granary, hen house. \$27.50 per acre. \$1,000 cash; cattle or sheep taken in exchange. Angus McMaster, Balduv, Man. 12-1f

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 8-1f

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE FARMS Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo. 42-8

FOR SALE—IMPROVED HALF-SECTION, with machinery. Three and one-half miles from railroad. Apply owners, Shurmer Bros., Cairns, Alta. 11-2

FOR SALE—320 ACRES, ALL CULTIVATED, close to school and markets. Good buildings, good water. \$35 per acre. James West, Ouelvie, Man. 12-3

FARM MACHINERY

SELLING—30-60 HART-PARR ENGINE, excellent condition, eight-furrow stubble Cockshutt plow, six breaker bottoms, extra shears and engine parts. 30 x 54 Case steel separator, good condition. Cook car with trucks, oil pump, water tank, pump and hoses; team of horses. Will sell separately or complete outfit, and take payment in breaking (have 900 acres to break), or trade for beef bred cattle. Reason selling: cannot farm and break out too. J. M. Cunningham, Conquest, Sask. 12-1f

FOR SALE—15-30 FAIRBANKS-MORSE KERO- sene burning engine and 30-46 Red River Special separator, equipped with Garden City Feeder, full line belts including eight inch 60 foot rubber drive belt. Price complete, \$800 cash. Box 182, Camrose, Alta. 12-1f

FOR SALE—30 H.P. REAR MOUNT, REIN- forced, single, simple steam tractor, made by the Waterloo Mfg. Co.; run about 225 days threshing. Also 40-62 Waterloo separator with all attachments. Apply to A. Bowman, Guernsey, Sask. 11-4

SELLING—TRACTOR ENGINE, PRACTICALLY new, good condition, with wagon and Cockshutt three-bottom plow with two sets of shares. Thomas A. Bagshaw, No. 338 Somerset Building, Winnipeg. 11-2

SELLING—15-30 RUMELY OIL PULL, RE- built last summer. Extension rims; also six-furrow Moline engine gang. All in good shape. Price \$1,000 cash. J. T. Taylor, Headingly, Man. 11-2

SELLING—GAAR-SCOTT STEAM ENGINE 25 horse advance separator. Cockshutt eight bottom engine gang; both bottoms extra shares. Above outfit almost new. Price \$3,500. F. P. McManus, Medicine Hat, Alta. 12-4

LOOK! \$125 BUYS NEW FRONT CYLINDER piston and rings, No. X2LH for 20-40 Case 12-inch Emerson breaker bottoms, 4 shares (used) \$20. Will Orchard, Deerwood, Man. 10-3

SELLING—EIGHT-FURROW JOHN DEERE engine gang, in first class condition. Breaker bottoms with two sets shares included. Peter Kastner, Morris, Man. 9-4

\$400 CASH TAKES THREE-PLOW TRACTOR outfit ready for spring work. Plow has two sets bottoms and twelve shares. Outfit plowed about 200 acres. Thomas Bros., Cereal, Alta. 11-3

SELLING—POWER-LIFT COCKSHUTT EN- gine gang, six stubble and four breaker bottoms. Only slightly used and in first-class condition. Price \$450. C. Hunter, Kenton, Man. 11-3

WANTED—28 x 50 GALVANIZED CASE SEPA- rator in A1 shape. Not older than two years. S. A. Cox, Beresford, Man. 11-2

FARM MACHINERY—Continued

SELLING—CASE 75 STEAM ENGINE, CASE 30-58 separator, eight bottom Verity gang (breaker). Good condition. E. Freyman, Hewitt Landing, Sask. 11-2

FOR SALE—28-44 RUMELY SEPARATOR, 28-42 Waterloo separator, six-bottom Cockshutt plow, tractor if necessary. F. T. Appleby, Pinkam, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—30-60 RUMELY ENGINE, EIGHT breaker bottom, Rumely engine gang, 12 disc Cockshutt engine plow. Write for particulars. Jas. H. Currie, Forgan, Sask. 12-2

EIGHT-FURROW P. & O. ENGINE GANG— Only plowed about 300 acres; two sets shares. \$300 cash, or will trade for cattle. G. W. Stockton Limited, Carlyle, Sask. 12-3

MOGUL TRACTOR—LIGHT FURROW DEERE gang, thoroughly overhauled, rebuilt, new gears. Sell or exchange for light tractor. Box 39, Pinkham, Sask. 12-1f

WANTED—THREE 14-INCH BREAKER BOT- toms for J. I. Case light engine gang. C. W. Burry, Lanigan, Sask. 12-3

15-30 UNIVERSAL TRACTOR, SLIGHTLY USED. Snap. Only \$1,800. J. K. Penner, Altona, Man. 12-1f

SELLING—NEW BULL GEAR FOR 80 H.P. Case steam engine; having sold engine, will sell cheap. Percy Danbrook, Salvador, Sask. 12-1f

JOHN DEERE ENGINE GANG—EIGHT breaking bottoms, heavy beam, quick shift shares. \$185. E. A. Potter, Anerley, Sask. 12-1f

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR LIVESTOCK— One 12-25 Case engine and four-bottom plow. Wm. S. Pollock, Gem, Alta. 12-2

SELLING—12-25 SAMSON SIEVE GRIP TRAC- tor; plowed 160 acres. \$1,000 cash. Gus. E. A. Malchow, Stavely, Alta. 12-3

SELLING—SIX-BOTTOM JOHN DEERE EN- gine gang. Can use five or six bottom. \$150 cash. J. A. Patterson, Boissevain, Man. 11-2

SELLING—ONE AVERY GAS TRACTOR 20-35 In good running order. 1913 model. Cash sale. \$1,000. C. H. Watson, Wawanesa, Man. 9-4

WILL SELL OR TRADE—ONE 32 REEVES steam engine, cheap. Henry Bruning, Muenster, Sask. 9-4

FOR SALE—3-P. AUTO TRACTOR, TWO speeds, belt power, dual pump, new. Price, \$230. Box 24, Lemsford, Sask. 11-3

FOR SALE—8-16 MOGUL, \$500 CASH. R. Watson, Trebank, Man. 11-2

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE PLOW ENGINE gang. Frank Boskill, Rutland, Sask. 12-2

Serums Fighting Poultry Diseases

The immunizing of livestock from the ravages of diseases is becoming more and more general. The use of Hog Cholera Serum in fighting that destructive disease is now quite extensive in the United States. Vaccination for Blackleg in cattle and other diseases is being advocated by our livestock breeders and veterinarians.

Now it has been extended into the poultry yard. Serum has been used by Professor Upton, provincial instructor in poultry culture in B.C., in combating chicken pox, roup and canker. The one serum will act as a preventive of all three diseases and will produce immunity in the fowls for two years.

Prof. Upton has vaccinated about 9,000 birds. He is not as yet advocating the work because he claims it is only in the experimental stages as he himself has been using it for only two years.

Nevertheless, he has been doing some very effective work. Recently he was called into a poultry yard where the birds were dying off in dozens. He at once made up some vaccine, injected it into the remaining birds in the flock and since that time none of them have succumbed to the disease which before was depleting his poultry stock.

The serum is easily and cheaply made by the exudate from the disease with a salt solution. The mixture is kept at a ripening temperature, then injected under the skin of the bird behind the wings. Two doses are given—the second, seven days after the first. It is claimed that an operator and a helper can vaccinate 150 birds in an hour. The cost of the serum is about two cents per bird.

From Mr. Upton's experience, it would seem a good policy to inoculate all birds as a safeguard against the contagious and infectious diseases. In California, the large poultrymen are using it quite extensively. The loss has been reduced to a minimum there.

Dollar, dollar, shining bright,
Can I keep you over night?
Ah, your beauty fades so soon;
Your life is but from morn 'till noon!
Why so quickly get you hence?
I see, you're worth just forty cents.



Cuts grease - Saves Soap

A spoonful of Snowflake Ammonia softens a whole pan of dish water, dissolves the grease from the dishes—and saves its cost in soap.

Use it in kitchen, bathroom, laundry.

Snowflake
THE FULL STRENGTH
Ammonia

IF you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know, and we will put you in touch with the makers.

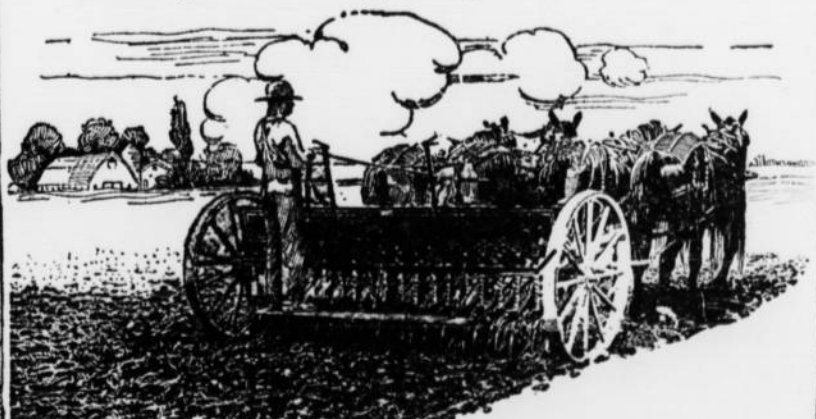
The Value of a Tight Grain Box Cover

AT FIRST thought you may not attach any great importance to the grain box cover of a drill. As a matter of fact, however, it is a decidedly important feature.

Deering and McCormick Grain Drills are equipped with all-steel covers that do not check, rot, crack or warp—these are faults of the wood cover only. And the cover edges overlap the edges of the box, so that the box is both wind- and rain-proof. A warped wood cover permits the wind to blow good seed out of the box, scattering it over the top of the ground. A cracked or warped wood cover also admits rain, thereby causing the feed runs to rust and stick. This does not happen with McCormick and Deering drills. And the indestructible steel covers of these drills cannot be pried up by horses. Some farmers who treat their grain with poison solutions as a preventive against grain diseases have lost horses just through the animals prying up the warped lid of a grain drill box and gorging themselves with poisoned grain.

Another advantage of McCormick and Deering steel covers is that they are flat, so that the driver can stand on top of them when drilling grain, thereby being clear of dust when working in dry fields.

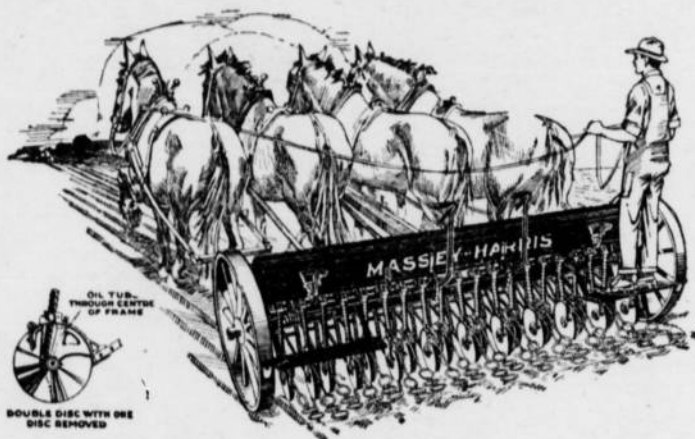
The steel cover is only one of many quality and efficiency features found on Deering and McCormick Grain Drills which are fully described in the catalog we have ready to mail to you. Send your name and address to the nearest branch house in the margin of this advertisement—and see your local International agent at the first opportunity.



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OF CANADA LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

WESTERN BRANCHES—BRANDON WINNIPEG MAN. CALGARY EDMONTON LETHBRIDGE ALTA.
ESTEVAN N. BATTLEFORD REDINA SASKATCHEWAN YORKTON SASK.
EASTERN BRANCHES—HAMILTON LONDON OTTAWA ONT. MONTREAL QUEBEC QUE. ST. JOHN N. B.

Massey-Harris



Fitted with a New Double Disc

THE new Double Disc now fitted on the Massey-Harris No. 11 Drill is but further evidence of the unrelenting effort of the Massey-Harris Company to supply the farmer with the best and latest that mechanical skill can produce in labor-saving farm machinery.

Productive of the best results for many years, the No. 11 Drill with this new Double Disc will now prove even more valuable. It opens the right-shaped seed furrow, has an improved Oiling Device, effective Scrapers, and a simple means of taking up the wear.

Write for special circular on the new Disc

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Head Offices: Toronto, Ont.

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24 Years the same
"good" tea

RED ROSE
TEA "is good tea"

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Atlas Coal Company Ltd.
The Coal that put "L" in Drumheller

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Head Office: DRUMHELLER, Alberta

Owned, operated, and managed by Practical Miners, who know the business from the Working Face to the Ultimate Consumer.

Our advice to Consumers is: "Have Direct Connection with the Mine."

We are one of the smallest operating companies, but one of the largest producers. We work no Famous Seam but we produce the goods. If you have used Atlas Coal you will use it again. If you haven't tried it, then "try it" for we wish to add your name to our list of customers.

All Sizes Produced, Lump, Stove and Steam

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., March 19, 1920.

OATS—During this week, May futures traded over the dollar market, thereby establishing a new record for our market. The strength in our market was largely a reflection of the strength in American corn prices. Light receipts and a strong cash demand existed in the Chicago market, and new strength was given by an announcement from Washington that 300 cars per day would be given by the Interstate Commerce Board for shipments east from Chicago. This has not been followed up by eastern or seaboard demand, and a reaction in prices was experienced today. What the extent of this reaction will be is hard to foretell, and there is apparently a lack of selling pressure in all markets.

BARLEY—The strength in other grains has influenced the price of barley in our market, while American markets have not responded. Support here has consisted of buying by a local commission house, while there has been considerable selling by exporters, commission houses and country elevators. Offerings of cash barley are light and demand is steady.

FLAX—Further advances have been made this week and new labor troubles in the Argentine have added to the previous strength. Latest reports say that an early settlement of these troubles is now expected, and an easier tone has resulted today in our market.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	15	16	17	18	19	20	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats—								
May 97½	98½	99½	100½	98½	99½	96½	73½	
July 93½	94½	95½	95½	93½	94½	92½	73½	
Barley—								
May 160½	162½	162½	161½	161½	162½	157½	101½	
July 155½	157½	156½	156½	154½	155½	151½	102½	
Flax—								
May 548	570½	568	566	560½	559	541½	352½	
July 528	550	546	543	537	535	519	342	

WINNIPEG

United Grain Growers Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, for the week ending March 19, 1920, as follows:

Cattle, 775; calves, 25; hogs, 1,608; sheep, 256.

Owing to severe snow storms throughout the West, together with almost impassable roads, last week's run is the lightest for nearly a year. In consequence, there has been a considerable improvement especially on the well-finished stuff, which is in real good demand. Southern markets show a slight improvement also, and this to a certain extent is giving this market a little added strength.

Good, breedy stockers, feeders and breeding heifers are in active demand, the off-grade stuff of this class is hard to dispose of.

The hog market over last week shows a gain of \$1.50, selects at time of writing being worth \$21.50. Owing to a continuation of the quarantine restrictions it is very advisable to send in as few lights as possible. In the sheep section conditions are practically unchanged. Fat sheep changing hands at from \$8.00 to \$12.00, depending on quality, with fat lambs at from \$12.00 to \$15.00.

We topped the market for the week with two steers and a heifer, shipped in by A. Sutherland and Ed. Rutherford, of Hamiota, these animals bringing 15 cents per pound, also a steer of W. Large, of Birnie, Man., at 13 cents.

Do not forget to have health certificate accompany every cattle shipment, seeing that same is turned in to the Government Health Inspector's Office, Union Stock Yards, immediately upon arrival so that your cattle will be yarded into clean areas where feed and water will be waiting for them.

Before you get too busy with spring work, why not dehorn your cattle so that your future shipments will have an increased value?

The livestock department are able to announce a new service—the distribution of pure-bred bulls.

Any farmer will now be able to get a pure-bred bull at any age and breed by simply placing his order with the Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited, at St. Boniface, Moose Jaw, Calgary or Edmonton. A farmer or rancher placing an order will be asked to specify what he desires and make a deposit of \$100 with each order. The services of the experts of the livestock department will then be given in obtaining a bull that will meet requirements. Every farmer placing an order will be given full value for his money, and will get a bull of pure breeding, backed by a pedigree certificate enabling the animal to be registered in the National Livestock Records at Ottawa. The only fee for this service will be a charge of \$10.00 for each animal. This charge, which is very small in proportion to the service rendered, is intended to cover the expenses entailed in the selection, purchase and loading of these bulls. For all information, phone, wire or the United Grain Growers Limited, Livestock Department.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Butcher Cattle

Extra choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.	\$11.50 to \$12.50
Choice heavy steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	9.50 to 11.40
Medium to good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.	8.50 to 9.25
Fair to medium steers, 700 to 900 lbs.	6.50 to 8.25
Common steers, 500 to 700 lbs.	6.50 to 7.50
Choice fat heifers	10.00 to 11.00
Good to choice cows	8.00 to 9.50
Fair to good cows	6.00 to 7.75
Canner and cutter cows	4.00 to 5.50
Best fat oxen	7.00 to 8.50
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to 7.00
Fat weighty bulls	6.50 to 8.00
Bologna bulls	5.50 to 6.50
Fat lambs	12.00 to 15.00
Sheep	6.00 to 12.00
Veal calves	7.50 to 15.00

Stockers and Feeders

Choice weighty, good colored feeders	\$ 9.00 to \$10.00
Common to good stockers and feeders	7.00 to 8.75
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to 110.00
Fair milkers and springers	50.00 to 75.00

Hogs

Selects fed and watered	\$21.50
Lights	\$14.00 to 16.00
Heavies, 300 to 350 lbs.	17.25
Heavies, 350 lbs. and up	15.25 to 17.25
Medium cows	15.25
Stags and boars	7.50 to 13.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Dealers paying 50-52c for Canadian new laid; States cost 52-55c. Retail Canadians, 70-75c; States, 58-60c. Poultry unchanged.

EDMONTON—Market unchanged, country dealers get 38c f.o.b. destination; graded prices, 38-41-43c. Jobbing prices vary.

CALGARY—Market uncertain, too early for cold storage stocks to be put up. Quotations to country vary from 36c to 40c. Receipts increasing rapidly.

Hide and Fur Market

Owing to the very rapid decline in the hide and fur market a large crop of complaints is being received by dissatisfied shippers at country points. A statement issued by the hide and fur men is hereby passed on to the public, in the hope that further dissatisfaction may be forestalled:

"No firm is in a position to pay a better price than the highest market price on the day the shipment is received, and with a constant fluctuation it is very difficult to please all shippers."

"Prices on hides during the last eight months have been very high, due principally to the great foreign demand which consumed and absorbed all the raw material in hides for leather purposes. Owing to the heavy decline in foreign exchange a good many orders have been cancelled, as foreigners are unable to pay at the rate of the dollar for the contracts in goods that they intended to secure."

"About December 1, the market declined very heavily, principally due to the coal strike situation, which lasted over a month. As soon as the strike was over a recovery in the hide market took place simply because dealers and speculators considered hides the cheapest commodity of any raw material compared with anything else at the present market value. This advance was created far in excess of warranted conditions, which resulted that tanners stepped out of the market entirely, and left the dealers and speculators with the high-priced hides."

"Now that the orders from abroad, as

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, March 15th to March 20th, 1920, inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE
March 15	171	99	96	96	95	93½	173½	154½	140½	140½	553	543	508	191½
16	171	100	97	97	96½	95½	175½	156½	141½	141½	570½	565½	530½	191½
17	171	100½	97½	97½	96½	93½	175½	155½	142½	142½	568	558	528	192½
18	171	101½	98½	98½	96½	95½	175½	155½	141½	141½	566	556	526	189½
19	171	99½	96½	96½	95½	94½	174	155½	141½	141½	560	550	520	187½
20	171	100½	97½	97½	96	95	175	155½	142	142	559	549	519	190½
Week ago	171	97½	94½	94½	93½	92½	170½	150½	137½	137½	542½	536½	501½	189½
Year ago	173	71½	68½	68½	66½	63½	100½	94½	89½	88	355½	347½	330½	160

aforementioned, have been cancelled, the hide and leather situation has been feeling the effect more than any other, and a heavy decline has again taken place from the high point which was reached during the latter part of January. The hide market is simply stagnant, and nothing can be arrived at, at anything like a reasonable figure, and while the decline is quoted as much as ten cents per pound on green salted hides there is nothing established, and some are of the opinion that the market will even go lower, unless there is a substantial improvement in the foreign exchange."

Short Course for Sale Week

The interest shown in the cattle sale and the prices paid for the choice stock, goes to show that Saskatchewan is nearing the transition period from a strictly grain-growing province for that of a mixed farming or even to that of a stock-growing province.

Any new country is of necessity, primarily, a grain-growing country. It is that first because of the virgin fertility of the soil, the scarcity of labor, the quickness of monetary returns, the large acreage per man available, the small amount of capital required, and the usual intention of the pioneers to stay but a short time. a strictly grain-growing province to into the stock and mixed farming state either through crop failures or a desire on the part of the farmers for a more permanent system of agriculture.

There are scores of farmers now in Saskatchewan who came here with the intention of farming but a short time as grain growers, and after their fortunes had been made, of pulling up stakes and departing for the ancestral roof or some other place where the climate was not so severe. Some of these farmers have now made a good fortune and are, as it were, on easy street. Upon looking around and also looking back where they originally came from they discover from one cause or another that they do not desire to leave Saskatchewan as badly as they thought they did, and if they did leave they are very much in doubt whether or not they could better their present state of happiness. In short, they have made up their minds that this is a pretty good old province to live in after all. So they are now here to stay, they are now buying good livestock, and they are going to put in a first-class system of farming.

I will have to admit that I am in just this class, but having made up my mind on the above points, I wish first of all to get information that will enable me to purchase wisely the good breeding stock. I want information as to types and breeding that is up-to-date and reliable, and I want a chance to get this information as cheaply as possible. I want information that will let me know why the judge in a cattle show gives the first or second prize to a certain animal rather than to others which seem nearly as fine. I want to know the fine points. I have never had an opportunity to secure this information other than through my own observation, and I do not see how it is possible for me to ever go to the University of Saskatchewan, at Saskatoon, where this information is to be had. There is a large territory in southern Saskatchewan that is growing stock, or wishes to grow stock, that is not handy to Saskatoon, and there are many farmers in this territory who will never have the time or opportunity to attend the University at Saskatoon to take a course in stock judging or agriculture. They could, however, attend a short course held at Regina, either before the winter fair or the spring cattle sale.

It seems to me that there is a great need of a short course held in Regina, say of two weeks, where the types of different breeds could be taught, and if this course was immediately before the winter fair, a contest in judging could be held during the winter fair, when large numbers of fine stock are at hand for comparative study. Such a short course would be of great benefit to the prospective purchaser in choosing the breed of stock he desired and would go a long way in advancing the breeding of good livestock.—Saskatchewan Farmer.

Proper Planting of Strawberries

Factors to Consider to be Successful in Raising Strawberries—By
W. J. Boughen

THERE are more trials and a bigger percentage of failure in planting strawberries than planting any other fruit. Discussion and agreement on the above statement by the editor of The Guide, who is an

old strawberry grower and the writer, terminated in my agreeing to write for the readers of The Guide a short article on how to plant strawberries properly. To plant strawberries properly you begin about a year before you handle a plant. That is to say, you get the land in shape to grow this fruit. It does not matter whether you do this with that intention or not, but the land

should be naturally rich, or enriched by manure the year before and given clean cultivation by being in garden stuff or potatoes.

Strawberries will grow on either light or heavy land where water does not lie for any length of time, provided it has been clearly cultivated or enriched the season before planting, but fresh manure should not be applied and turned under just before setting the plants, but a little well-rotted manure turned under will not hurt if the land is packed down firmly.

Plants should be ordered from the nursery early, that is, in February or March, so as to insure the getting of your plants early. The earlier the plants are dug the more dormant they will be and although smaller, these will make quicker growth and be more satisfactory than larger plants before the season is over. Some people seem to like to receive big plants and then they plant the whole plant just as received, and about 90 per cent. of the plants usually die, and then they just know that strawberries cannot be grown here.

Depth to Plant

They are quite right. Strawberries cannot be planted that way and it is the purpose of this article to show the right way. Strawberry plants should be pruned before planting, and if they were all pruned by the nurserymen before shipping and then properly packed in moss, they would stand shipping much better. We pruned a few hundred for customers last year and they reported practically a hundred per cent. stand. The illustrations accompanying this article shows how a plant should be pruned and the right depth and two wrong depths to put the strawberry plant in the ground. If you intend to put out a patch of strawberries of any kind next spring it will pay you to save these illustrations and look at them again just before starting out to plant your strawberry patch.

I find it pays to have the new strawberry patch planted where it will have

shelter from the hot sun in the south or south-east. On the north side of a hedge or fence is a good place, and if none of these are present, it is better to screen with boards or shingles, if only a hundred or two plants are put in. Depending on the season to a great extent, this is really a very important condition in the success or failure of the patch. The most important thing, however, is the planting, but the strong winds which seem to prevail in May of late years make it very hard to get a good stand unless plants are properly pruned, properly planted, and protected against the wind and sun for a



Showing ripe fruit and blossoms of
Everbearing Strawberries.

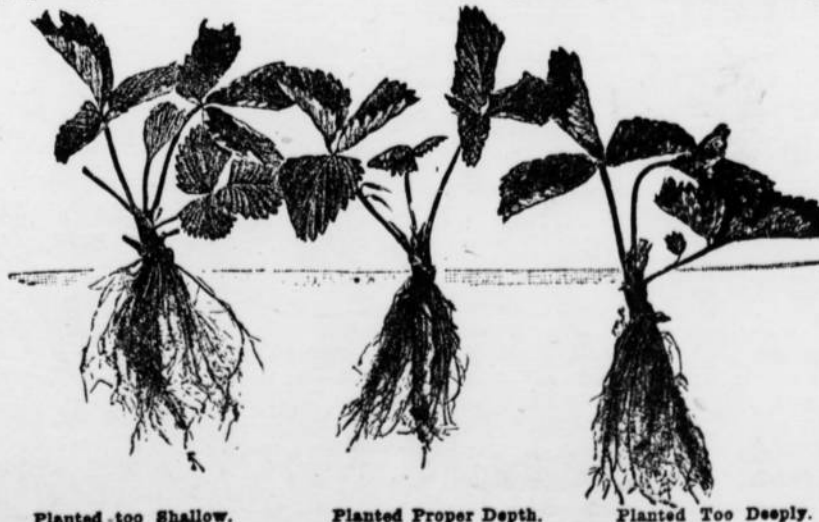
few days at least.

Pruning Necessary

Plants should have about a third of the roots cut off by a sharp knife. Be sure the knife is sharp and all the well-developed leaves removed except one or two. This prevents too rapid transportation of moisture from the plants before it becomes established, and may often save it if dry weather sets in immediately after planting. The best way to grow strawberries in this country is in the matted-row system. The hill system usually winter-kills with us. The rows should be three-and-a-half to four feet apart to allow of cultivation with the horse cultivator, and planting varieties like the Dunlap and Dakota, which run freely, the plants should be allowed two feet in the row. But Everbearers would plant 15 to 18 inches apart because some plants hardly run at all, but runners should not be cut off these plants but should be encouraged to root by putting a little earth on the runners, if convenient when hoeing.

Often in the spring the old plants will be found killed, or nearly so, but the young plants will carry on. Mulching with a few inches of clean straw, or straw horse manure will often save many of the plants and will retard the flowering in the spring. We usually cover same to ship to late customers and leave others without mulch in order to dig the plants early. Now, in planting we use a line as they look better if in a straight row. We have the plants pruned and in a pail with an inch of water in the bottom. They are often left in the pails a few hours before planting so as to get a good drink, but do not wet the tops of the plants.

When planting, two persons work well together. One takes a clean spade and opens a hole by pushing the spade in the ground and working it forward and backward, and as soon as the spade is withdrawn the other, taking the plant by the crown, roots down, and the big finger spreading the roots. The plant



Planted too Shallow.

Planted Proper Depth.

Planted Too Deeply.

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is put in the ground just the right depth as near as can be judged and the heel makes firm the ground near it.

This leaves a depression in the land where the heel pressed and the late years being dry and windy I have taken a watering can, with the sprinkler off, and poured about a pint of water in these holes, not on the plant, but at the farthest side from the depression and then when it has soaked in I go over my plants again and fill the depression which held the water with earth, leaving a dry mulch round the plant, and I very seldom lose a plant.

It takes longer to explain how to do this job than it does to do it. Just try it and you will soon catch on to the motions and find it easy, and you will later be thankful that you learned how to plant strawberries properly.

Jack (pushing into papa's room): "Papa, the coffee-pot and the kettle are singing."

Papa: "Nothing strange about that my boy."

Jack: "But they are singing for a wager."

Papa: "Nonsense!"

Jack: "But I can prove it."

Papa: "How?"

Jack: "Because the frying-pan is in the middle holding the steaks!"

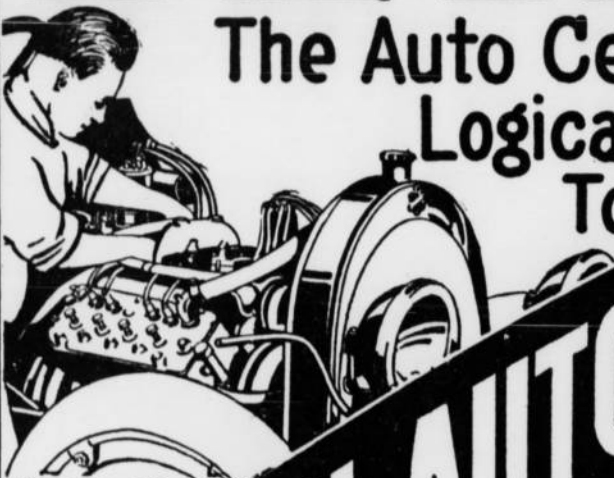
Young hopeful (to his sister): "I say, Nell, pass me the butter."

Nell (in a tone of sisterly reproach): "If what, Johnny?"

Johnny (goaded to desperation by the delay): "If you can reach it."

DETROIT

The Auto Center is the
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To



Training for
Head and
Hand

LEARN AUTO AND TRACTOR BUSINESS

Earn \$100 to \$400 Monthly

Trained men are always needed and can get the big, high-salaried jobs. M.S.A.S. graduates are in demand in Detroit and everywhere. There are thousands of locations for garages and the factories help find these locations. Service stations are after our graduates to fill positions as managers, foremen, etc., at big salaries. Auto owners prefer to put their cars in competent mechanics' hands and our graduates have no trouble getting business and holding it. There were 6,353,233 cars and trucks licensed in the United States up to July 1, 1919. That astounding list has been added to every day since. The number is now well over seven million and several hundred thousand more will be made during the coming year. Our graduates who are in business make \$5,000 to \$10,000 and more yearly. It is the M.S.A.S. training that makes this possible.

What We Teach

Each student is thoroughly taught the common principles of auto, truck and tractor construction. Every part of a car and its operation is explained in detail. Starting, lighting, ignition, carburetion, lubrication, transmissions, differentials, chassis construction, etc., all are covered, thoroughly and practically. Not one thing is omitted. You are taught automobiles, trucks and tractors as no other school can possibly teach them, because of our unequalled equipment, and the fact that our School is located "In the Heart of the Auto Industry."



Complete Tractor Course Included

You are given complete instruction on care and operation of Farm Tractors in our regular Auto Course. Constantly increasing use of tractors calls for trained tractor men. Manufacturers have placed machines with us to give our students the benefit of practical instruction. Hundreds of students are completing our course and returning to the farm, competent to care for their tractors and the tractors of their neighbors.

Auto Factories Endorse Our School



The thoroughness of our methods and the completeness of our equipment are well known in the Auto Industry. The biggest factories in the country heartily endorse our Course. In fact, many of the leading Auto Manufacturers assisted in outlining our Course and they give our students the fullest co-operation possible. These factories are constantly calling on us for graduates because they know the type of men we turn out. Everywhere in the automobile industry, M.S.A.S. graduates are given the preference because ours is the Factory-Endorsed School.

Detroit in Summer

In addition to being the heart of the Automobile Industry, Detroit, in summer, is the centre of some of the finest pleasure spots in America. Detroit has 38 parks, the finest of which is Belle Isle—a wooded island in the Detroit River, said to be one of the most beautiful spots in America. Here you find boating, bathing and a score of other amusements within a few minutes' boat or trolley ride of the heart of the city. Then there are daily boat trips up and down the Detroit River, through Lake St. Clair, across Lake Erie to Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; trips to Sukar Island and to Put-In-Bay, where you may explore the caves in which Commander Perry hid his men from the British Fleet in 1812. During the summer months many pleasant evenings may be spent enjoying the cooling breezes from the deck of a boat as it glides through the moon-lit waters. Already the Michigan State Auto School has arranged for three of these boat trips for this summer. These are free to students and their friends. At all times throughout the year, Detroit is the logical place to learn the Auto and Tractor business, but the summer attractions in and around Detroit make June, July, August and September ideal months in which to get this training, and at the same time enjoy Detroit.



Read this Money Back Guarantee

We guarantee to qualify you for a position as chauffeur, repair man, demonstrator, auto electrician, garage man, automobile dealer or tractor mechanic and operator, paying from \$100 to \$400 monthly, or refund your money, provided you do your part and attend our classes.



Complete Training in Auto Electrics

Our course in Auto Electrics is complete. Standard electric equipment for autos, trucks and tractors is in actual operation for students to work on. Students are taught to quickly and easily locate electrical troubles. Hundreds of graduates are filling high-salaried positions in electrical service stations. Every quarter of the globe recognizes our school as the world's training place for Auto, Truck and Tractor Mechanics.



Brazing, Welding and Tire Repairing



These two subjects are taught in separate courses. Hundreds of students take them with the Complete Auto Course. Others take them separately. Competent men are in big demand in both fields. Brazers and Welders are needed in every field. Tire Repair men are always in big demand.



Many train at Detroit and return to the Farm

This is your chance. Come to Detroit, the heart of this great industry. If you don't care to engage in the garage business, prepare to operate, adjust and repair your machines yourself—save thousands of dollars in repair bills as well as avoid costly delays at busy seasons. Think, too, of the money you can make in your spare time adjusting and repairing your neighbor's machines, either in a small shop on your own farm or at some conveniently located place nearby.

Open all Year Start at any Time

Our school is open the year round. Enter the classes any day. You can get started the same day you arrive. Our welfare department will assist you in finding a good room and splendid meals.

Not a One-Man School

This school is founded on the best, newest and most practical principles in the Auto, Truck and Tractor business. Our course is built with the closest and most liberal co-operation from manufacturers, garages, service stations and owners. It is not one man's idea, but the combined ideas of the biggest and most successful men in each field. A. G. Zeller, President.

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